A JOURNAL OF THE ALLIED ARMY's MARCHES, FROM The first Arrival of the BRITISH Troops, In GERMANY, to the present Time;

WITH

An Accurate ACCOUNT of all the paricular BATTLES and SKIRMISHES they have had with the FRENCH Army.

OSNABRUCK:

Printed by J. W. KISLING, and Sold by J. TORY, Soldier, in the Third Regiment of GUARDS, 1762.

TO THE

HONOURABLE JOHN WELLS,

COMMANDANT,

OF THE

BRIGADE OF GUARDS.

SIR,

THE kind Reception with which my Journal of the two Laſt Campaigns met with from the Public, encourages me to publish this Second Edition; wherein I have carefully collected together Remarks on the Allied Army's Marches, ſince the Arrival of the BRITISH Troops in GERMANY.

DEDICATION.

And as Your Honour's long Services, and Your being an Eye-witness to the chiefest Part of these Remarks, has rendred You the compleatest Judge. I humbly thro' myself at Your Feet, hoping You will Countenance me from Censure, as my sole Intent is to give Satisfaction to all in general.

I am,

S I R,

Your Most Dutiful,

And obedient humble Servant,

J. TORY.

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST CAMPAIGN.

AUGUST 1, 1758.

AFTER the troops that were ſent, under the command of His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, to the Coaſt of France, in 1758, had returned to the Isle of Whight: His Britanic Majeſty was pleaſed to order the following regiments to Germany, to join the army of the Allies, commanded by H. S. H. Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, viz.

Cavalry, { Horſe Guards, Blue. } Dragoons. { Bland's, Howard's, Iniskilling's, Mordaunt's }

Infantry,	Nappier's Kingsley's Welch Fuziler's Homes's Stuart's

With two companies of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and a large quantity of stores. This armament embarked at Gravesend, July 19, 1758; and after a very pleasant passage, of twelve days, arrived in Oldersum Bay, six English miles above Embden, in East Friseland, on the first of August. The troops were all disembarked by the third of August, and went into cantoonments.

August 4. Remained in cantoonments.

5. Marched and encamped by Loro, in Prussia, 18 English miles.

Here the troops took the field, and were joined by Brudenell's regiment of foot, who had been on garrison duty in Embden, about sixteen weeks, and were relieved by 400 Invalids from England.

6. Halted.

7. Marched and encamped by Meppax, in Munsterland, 26 English miles.

8. By Lingen, in Prussia, 28 Ditto.

9. Halted.

10. By Benthom, Hanover, 22 Ditto.

11. Halted

12. By Auhus, Munsterland, 26 Ditto.

This day was very rainy and fatiguing, and hindered us from joining the Grand Army, 'till the 17th.

N. B. Embarked at Cowes, Nappier's, Kingsley's, Welch Fuziler's, Homes's, and Stuart's, who joined the others at sea.

17. Marched

1762

May 14th. The brigade of Guards marched out of Osnabruck where they had spent the winter, cantoned this night at Melle Giesmold &c, the third Regiment at Giesmold, Head Quarts. at Baron Hammerstens, an ancient spacious Building of 2 hundred Years standing and upwards, surrounded by several Moats, with three Draw bridges at the Entrance, the Gardens which are very Large, command a Delightfull prospect and there is the finest Orangerie I Ever saw —

15th. Arrived at our Cantoonments, the first Regiment and Grenadiers at Herworden, (the English head Quarts.) the Coldstream at Engeren, 2 Leagues from Herworden the 3d Regiment at Bunde and Environs about 2 1/2 Leagues from Herworden this Country which is in the County of Ravensperg and principality of Minden is Subject to the King of

Prussia it is a rich and plentifull
country not being so much Destroyd
May 18th. by war as its Neighbours, the boors
who are in good circumstances, are
extremely Hospitable to the Soldiers
this Neighbourhood has a great many
Brooks and ponds which abound
in various kinds of Fish —
Herworden is a large and Good town
Tollerably Fortified, the Inhabitants
are Lutherans and Subject to
Prussia, the Dutchess Dowager of
Holstein resides in great pomp in
an old palace ½ an English mile
out of the town, During our stay here
She keeps her Court and Levee days
June 3. Marched thro Herworden and
Encamped on the Large Hyde
near Lengo along with the British
Infantry —
4th. Marched and encamped on the
Heights of Belle near Bloomberg
as the Army halted they were

17. Marched and encamped by Cosfeldt, 18 English miles.

This day we joined the Allied Army, and on the 20th were reviewed by H. S. H. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick and Lunenburg, who expressed great satisfaction at our manly and soldier-like appearance.

Prince Ferdinand is about five feet, seven inches high, a little pitted with the small-pox, fair complexon, not very fat, and of a smiling countenance.

Here we lay fourteen days, and nothing material; only, August 31, we were joined by the regiment of North British Dragoons, commonly called SCOTCH GREYS. They had been detained some considerable time at sea, by contrary winds.

SEPTEMBER 4. Marched and encamped at Dalmen, in Munsterland, 13 English miles.

While we lay on this ground, our advanced Army were by Haltern, on the River Lippe, and the Grand Army distributed into several detachments, and one part or other was always in motion.

The Grand Army of the French lay near the Town Wesel. It is a strong garrison, belonging to Prussia, but now in possession of the French. The River Lippe run between our Army and that of the French. The Army of the Allies, at this time, consisted only of about 70,000 men, and the French were upwards of 120,000 strong.

During the month of September, H. S. H. did all that possibly could be done, to bring the enemy to an engagement, but they declined it, and kept themselves entrenched till October 9, when a part of their Army moved towards Lipstadt, a strong garrison, in Prussia, with an intent to lay siege to

it. The Duke having got notice of their design, marched our Army on the tenth, and encamped by Applehausen, in Munsterland, 18 English miles.

Oct. 11. Encamped by Munster, 16 Ditto.
14. ——— by Tellight, 9 Ditto.
15. ——— by Warendorf, 16 Ditto.
16. ——— by Rheda, Rhedaland, 18 Ditto.
17. ——— by Lipstadt, 18 Ditto.

18. Crossed the Lippe, marched about six miles, and pitched our tents, lay there about two hours, when we struck, and marched all night, with an intent to engage a party of the enemy near Soest, in Prussia; but on our advancing, they retreated with great precipitation. In this hurry our advanced guards came up with their rear, and annoy'd them very much. The Scotch Greys and Iniskilling's Dragoons, in particular, made a bold charge; killed 400 men, and made 600 prisoners.

We continued our march, which was very fatiguing, two days and two nights, and on the 20th we encamped near Soest, where we lay two days.

Oct. 22. Marched and encamped by Oversladt, 9 English miles.

During this march, the enemy detached a strong party to lay siege to Munster: This motion obliged us to drop our pursuit, and we repassed the Lippe, and encamped the English miles.

23d. by Lipstadt, 12
24. By Rheda, 18
25. By Warendorf, 18
26. Halted.
27. By Tellight, 16
28. By Munster, 9

On

1762
June Reviewed by H S H, here we were
Joined by more infantry and the British
Corps of Artillery, the Cavalry still
Remaining in Cantoonments, after
De Joyn Honour of his Majesties
Birth day
4th June, Head Quarters of His S H. Prince
Ferdinand at Pyrmont
8th The brigade of guards Left the Grand
Army and Marched to Brackle, where
We were Joined by the Innishillens
and Ulots Dragoons, the 2 Battns of
the Grenadrs of the line, 2 Battns of
Highlanders, 4 Squadrons of Hanoverian
Cavalry, 2d Colo: Bauers Hussars
Ahlfeldts, Redens and Wangenheims
Regts of infantry, this Corps forms the
Reserve under the Command of Lord
Granby Genl Wangenheim &c
10th We were Reviewed by H S H Prince
Ferdinand
13th The Grand Army came and Encamped
Close in our Front

19th Lord Granbys Corps marched and
Encamped near Bickelsheim
20 Marched and Encamped near the
Town of Warburg on the same
Ground we Occupied in 1760 —
21st The Grenadiers of the line Highlanders
Chasseurs of the Guards and Hiots
advanced to Volkmissen, leaving their
Tents Standing and lay on their arms
all night
22. The Grand Army Encamped near
Bune, Corbike and Libeneau
Head Quarters at Bune
This Morning the Innis killing Regt.
went to the grand Army and the
Royal Horse Guards Blue came
and joined us
24th Marched at three O Clock this
Morning over the Rymell, thro
Lerinbourg and got upon the
Heights of Wilhelmsthal in the
Rear of the French who were
Encamped near Grabenstein

On our approach the enemy retreated in great precipitation; we haraſſed them very much, killed numbers, and took many priſoners.

The French took the route by the Town Weſel, and we had intelligence brought, that on November 17, they had croſſed the Rhine, and gone into quarters; we immediately broke up camp, and marched to quarters likewiſe. Our head quarters was Munſter. The Duke of Marlborough was left ſick at Munſter, when we marched to Soeſt, and there His Grace died ſome little time after, and his body was embalmed, and ſent to England to be buried with his Anceſtors; and the command of the English troops devolved to Lord George Sackville.

The END of the FIRST CAMPAIGN.

1762 the main body of our Army headed
by H S H Prince Ferdinand came
on their front, Genl Spotten came upon
their right flank and Lt Genl Luckner
with Hussars, and light Troops, got
24th June into the Rear of their right flank, all
this was Done without the Enemies
Knowledge, untill we came in sight
of their Camp, which was standing
the Struck their tents in great
Confusion and sent all their Cannon
and baggage to Cassel, there being
a Communication still Open, in order
to Cover the retreat of their Army
Lt Genl Stanville put himself at the
head of their best infantry and penetra-
-ted into the woods at Wilhelmsthal
where Lord Granby's Corps were ready
to receive them, a sharp Engagement
ensued, the Grenadrs of the line Grenadrs
of the Guards and the first and third
Regt of Guards were pressed hard
by the great superority of the Enemy
but they soon Drove the Enemy
into the wood, after taking

1762

June 24 Several prisoners, the rest surrend-
-ered to the 5th Regt. of foot our
Loss on this Occasion was very
inconsiderable, the Enemys Loss is
about 5000 killed wounded and taken
Prisoners, besides a great Deal of
Baggage &c, they retreated to Cassell
And Repassed the Fulda, and we
Lay on our Arms all night on the
Ice of Durinburg which happened
to be a most Dreadfull one of
Thunder lightning and rain
25th Our baggage Comeing up we Encamped
here Head Quarts of Lord Granby at
Surothinwalde Head Quarts of Hse
the Duke at the Palace of
Wilhelmsthal, Fired a few De joy
for the victory gained Yesterday
26th advanced 2 miles farther for a better
Situation, Head Quarters at the
Village of Durinburg
27th Ly Colo: Hen. Townshend who was
killed in the action of the 24th.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SECOND CAMPAIGN.

JANUARY 12, 1759.

BEING the birth day of H. S. H. the Duke, Kingsley's regiment fired a Fue de Joy on that happy occasion.

In the beginning of March, intelligence being brought that a party of the enemy, under the command of Duke de Broglio were in motion, near Frankford upon the Mayne; H. S. H. the Duke detached a body of 20,000 men, under the command of Prince Isenberg to interrupt their designs; after a long and fatiguing march, both Armies came to an engagement, near Bergen, three stones from Frankford. The engagement was very hot and obstinate, on both sides for several hours, and great numbers were killed and wounded, but victory not appearing on either side, and Prince Isenberg being killed, both parties agreed to return to their respective quarters.

MAY

MAY 21. The Allied Army had an order for march.

22. Marched and cantooned along the Lippe.

JUNE 3. The British troops marched from their cantoonments, and took the field near Lunnen, in Prussia.

4. Kingsley's marched to Hammeren, and the 5th to Worle, in the electorate of Cologn, to cover the Duke's head quarters; they being the first regiment, that took the field this season.

6. The Allied Army assembled, some at Worle, and some at Soest; and the whole being got together by the 11th at Soest; six companies of grenadiers were formed into a battalion, and the command given to Major Maxwell of the XX. regiment.

13. Marched and encamped by Anrich, in the Dutchy of Cologn, 13 English miles.

14. By Buren Cloister, 16 Ditto.

This day the weather wet, and roads deep.

15. Came within sight of the enemy.

This day the irregulars were smartly engaged, and it was thought the engagement should become general; but the French finding we had got the better ground, they did not advance, though they had been reinforced by a detachment of 50,000, under command of the Duke de Broglio, but filed off and directed their march towards Hanover, by the way of Bielefeld, and the Army of the Allies marched by the way of Osnabruck.

19. We encamped by Lipstadt, 12 Engl. miles.

20. By Ritberg Castle, 15 Ditto.

This evening Kingsley's, Homes's, and Brudnell's, marched three miles to cover Lord George Sackville's quarters.

We

1762 was buried with all the Military Hon.
at the Church at Durenburg

June 28 Marched in the afternoon and Encamp.
near Winter Castle, Head Quar.s at
Durenbourg

30th. the blues and Hanoverian Cavalry
that covered our Rear March this
Evening we hear that Fritzlar has
Surrendered to our light Troops

July 2d. the brigade of Hanoverians who lay
on our left, marched to the right and
~~[illegible]~~ the Ground was taken up by
a brigade of british infantry

5th. the brigade of Guards alone marched
about a League to the right and
took up the Ground which the
Hanoverian brigade Left here we
lay in a line with blends and
Waldgraves Dragoon Guards and
faced the Gorge at the village of Hoff
Gen.l Ceasar who Commands this
Corps Quarters there

1762 July 13. Marched at 3 o Clock this afternoon Joined Lord Granby's Corps and Encamped near Gudensburg head Quarters at Heiden Worschutz —

14th. Marched this morning under the Command of L.d Granby, Gen.l Wangenheim and Drew up near Feltzberg on the Eder from which Place we Cannonaded the Enemy had got possession of a bridge, lay on our Arms all Day, in the Evening the baggage came from Fritzlar and we Encamped here

15th. at Noon Lord Granbys whole Corps were ordered to advance and leave the tents standing the Grenad.rs of the Line and Highlan.ders with blands Dragoons crossed the Eder, while Gen.l Freytag with the Hussars and Jagers crossed over the bridge at Feltzberg and took post Opposite the Enemy, who were Guarding Avery Strong Pass of great

We halted here in order to ſecure the retreat of 15,000 men, under the command of General Imhoff, who had been encamped at Dulmen, Munſterland.

This detachment of Imhoff's having joined the Army, we marched directly towards Hanover, leaving a guard of old men, not able to march, in Ritberg Caſtle. On our leaving this ground, a party of the enemy purſued our rear, and took Ritberg Caſtle, but in this enterpriſe, the Prince of Holſtein's light cavalry of Pruſſians made a bold charge on ſeveral ſquadrons of French huſſars, killed upwards of 400 men, and took 500 priſoners.

JUNE 30. Marched and encamped by Marifeldt Cloiſter, Marifeldtland,	18	English miles.
JULY 3. Encamped by Deſſen,	21	Ditto.
7. By Oſnabruck,	21	Ditto.
11. By Bombt,	18	Ditto.
12. Halted.		
13. By Rhaden, Pruſſia,	21	Ditto.
14. By Stoltenhonf, Ditto,	18	Ditto.
15. By Petershagen, Hanover,	16	Ditto.

Here we formed line of battle, and lay on our arms all day, expecting the enemy would engage, as they did not offer to form their camp; but at night they took poſſeſſion of Minden garriſon, and encamped by that place, and we pitched our camp by Petershagen.

17. We advanced in nine columns, in our front, towards Minden, leaving our tents ſtanding, with an intent, if poſſible, to bring the enemy to battle. The irregulars on this occaſion engaged very ſmartly; but the Grand Army of the French did not

chuſe to advance, but marched cloſe under the cannon of Minden, and our Army, having lain on our arms all day, returned in the evening to our tents at Petershagen: at the ſame time Kingsley's regiment marched three miles by the right, to cover Lord George Sackville's quarters.

JULY 28. Marched and encamped by Holtzhauſen, in Pruſſia, 6 English miles.

The ſame evening Nappier's and Kingsley's marched three miles to the right of the Army, to cover the Duke's quarters at Elliers, Hanover: at this time the French camp and ours were in full view of each other, ſo that the leaſt motion in the one, was plainly to be ſeen by the other; and our Army gaitered and accoutered by twelve at night, and formed the line, and afterwards returned to our tents full accoutered.

AUGUST 1, 1759. That ever memorable day, in which the English SOLDIERS diſplay'd their VALOUR and BRAVERY, in a moſt ſingular and diſtinguished manner. The French Marshal Contades, truſting to his powerful Army, brought upwards of 110,000 men into the Plains of Minden, and formed them in line of battle; erecting ſeveral batteries of heavy cannon in a very advantageous manner, flattering himſelf that he would deſtroy our ſmall Army of 70,000 in a short time, which he looked upon as only a picquet.

At this time there were ſeveral detachments of our Army at Lipſtadt, Munſter, and other places, and we had no more than 50,000, that came into the field, but the Almighty was of our ſide, and we were led on by BRAVE and VALIENT COMMANDERS.

The

July { Importance, they Cannonaded our People all the Afternoon but with no Success, at 12 at Night the Whole returned to Camp, the Eminence which the Enemy Defended being so well guarded with Cannon

16th. This Morning our whole Corps drew Back and Encamped near Gudensburg Head Quarters there —

22d. Lord Granbys Corps marched at 2 O Clock this Morning, and crossed the Eder on the Stone bridge at Fritzlar Encamped in a wood near Shertzenhausen

23d — marched at 4 o Clock in the afternoon and Encamped in a Most Delightful Situation between 3 woods head Quarters at Singlis —

24th. the first Regt. of Guards and the 2d Battn. of Hanoverians, with 100 men for Regt. advanced towards Homberg and Dooved the Enemy from the heights which our people Occupied all night

25th. Marched at 1 o Clock this Morning thro Mechelhausen and Homberg

1762
July

and Drew up on the Heights of Melsungen from which the Enemy Retreated, and we made Sev.l Movements all day and Night the baggage Remaining Near Homberg this is a Good town Built on the Side of a Steep Conic Hill ——— on the top of which is an Antient Castle gone to Ruins. the Town which is well Built and paved is Remarkable for its fine Conduits of Spring Water of which there is great Abundance that comes out of the Hill —

Received Accoun.t that the left wing of our Army under the Command of Gen.l Gilsae attacked the right wing of the Enemy, Composed Chiefly of Saxons, the passed the Fulda at Spiegelmuhle, and Willemshausen the Enemy were Routed with the loss of 2 Regiments of Grenadiers

The enemy opened their batteries, about four o'clock, in the morning, upon the Duke's quarters, and the two regiments, viz. Nappier's and Kingsley's, who covered them, and then were on their march to join the line. Kingsley's on the right suffered very much, by the cannon from the battery out of the Firr-wood, when one of the Officers desired Gen. Kingsley to incline to the left, to shun the cannonading, the Gen. replied, " No, by G--, if " there were ten thousand batteries, he would march " on, as that was his orders."

The French Army formed about six miles to the left flank of our Army, with an intent to surround a detachment of ours, under the command of Gen. Watgenhaim; our Army at the same time marched with great expedition, by columns, the French cannonaded us all the way, did no small execution, particularly on the British infantry, who composed the front of the columns.

About seven we engaged with small-arms; at the same time, the Gens d'Arms of France, their Carbineers, and several more regiments of cavalry, with nine Saxon regiments of Grenadiers, charged us with great vigour; and perceiving the British troops to be on the right, kept constantly pouring fresh supplies of their best troops upon that quarter, but the two brave Brigades of British infantry, commanded by Generals Waldegrave and Kingsley, tho' they suffered much from the enemy's cannon, kept so good and in close order, notwithstanding the French cavalry with their fixed bayonets, and keeping so brisk a fire, that they put the enemy's lines into great confusion. It was at this crisis, that General

Kingsley being dismounted, having his horse shot under him, was taken prisoner, when he shewed a very particular example, both of courage and conduct; for being demanded by the enemy what rank he bore, he very cooly replied, a Quarter-master, upon which being little reguarded, he soon found an opportunity, on the enemy being thrown into disorder, of rejoining his regiment, which he undauntedly effected, between the two fires, (bearing one of his holster pistols under his left arm, and running till almost out of breath) by ten, and by eleven their whole Army begun to retreat, and had the cavalry advanced, the VICTORY that day had been compleat: the infantry pursued closely, and took and killed great numbers. The French fled under the cannon of Minden.

We encamped that night among the numorous dead. We had none killed above the rank of a Captain, but some field Officers wounded. Kingsley's regiment had three Captains, several Subalterns, and a great many private, killed.

The French had several Generals killed on the spot, and six taken prisoners, with several other Officers of distinction, besides 6000 men killed in the field.

The British had about 1372 killed and wounded. We took sixty pieces of brass cannon, seven standards, eight stand of colours, two pair of kettle-drums, with several other implements of war.

The Duke sent them a summons to deliver up the City of Minden, which they did on the third of August, and went off in the greatest confusion.

A Return

1762

July 25th One Regiment of Cavalry, 13 pieces of Cannon three Standarts and a Great many prisoners, Count Stanville who Occupied the famous Intrenched Camp on the Stratzenberg near Cassell with 10:000 men abandon-ed it and Retired into Cassel, and Prince Frederic of Brunswick took Possession of the lines —

26th: The Enemy having retreated we advanced and found them encamped on the Other Side the falda near Melsungen, we lay on our Arms all Day and in the Evening Encamped in a wood —

Head Quarters at Elferskauven —

26th to 28 Frequent Skirmishes with the Enemy who lye Still on the Other Side the river

29th. Fifty Men pr. Battn. are ordered out this Morning to make Fascines the like Number are ordered out this Evening and 30 Men pr. Battn. with Arms, they are to take tools to make Fascines and Batteries —

1762

July 30th The Men who went out to work yesterday Morning are Come in this being relieved by a like Number ——

Aug. 5th The Coldstream Regt. lay on their Arms last night to Cover the Men Who work very hard at the Batteries Sometimes One hundred and fifty Pr. Regiment, very heavy and frequent Rains ——

Aug. 8th Yesterday Died and was buried this Day in the little Church at Elferhausen Lt. Genl. Julius Cesar of the Coldstr. Regiment of Guards, his Death is very much regretted ——

At 10 o Clock this Morning Lord Granbys Corps advanced towards the Fulda, and took possession of all the Batteries, a Brisk Cannonading all Day on both sides, in the afternoon the Grand Army marched towards the Fulda And the Whole lay out all Night, most part of this Night our Batteries threw

A Return of the killed and wounded, in the Battle of PRUSHMINDEN, of the British Infantry, on August 1, 1759.

		Colonels.	Lt. Cols.	Majors.	Captains.	Subalts.	Serjants.	Rank and File.
12 Regim. Nappier's	Under arms in action		1	1	6	20	24	541
	Killed - - - -					3	4	71
	Wounded - - -		1		3	9	11	232
37 Ditto, Stuart's	Ditto, in action - -		1		7	20	18	460
	Killed - - - -				1	2	1	47
	Wounded - - -				6	6	4	205
23 Ditto, Fuzileer's	Ditto, in action - -		1	1	5	17	23	458
	Killed - - - -						5	35
	Wounded - - -				3	6	5	159
20 Ditto, Kingsley's	Ditto, in action - -	1	1	1	7	19	24	507
	Killed - - - -				3	3	1	35
	Wounded - - -				4	7	12	223
51 Ditto, Brudnell's	Ditto, in action - -	1	1	1	5	16	24	422
	Killed - - - -					1		21
	Wounded - - -		1		4	3	4	79
25 Ditto, Humes's	Ditto, in action - -		1	1	3	21	25	513
	Killed - - - -					1	3	24
	Wounded - - -				1	7	3	113
	Total, Killed - -				4	10	14	233
	Total, Wounded - -		2		21	38	39	1011

Thus have our ARMS triumphant purched FAME,
And warlike ENGLAND boast a dreadful NAME;
O! that this bright EXAMPLE would INSPIRE,
And teach my COUNTRY not to waste their FIRE;
But shuning FACTIONS and DEBATE,
Bend all their RIGOUR to advance our STATE:
For GEORGE our KING we'll do the best we can;
What's more desired from an ENGLISHMAN?

AUGUST 4. Marched in pursuit of the flying enemy, and encamped by Coveldt, in Prussia. On this ground there were numbers of dead horses and wounded men, who had suffered in an action that happened at this place, on the first of August, between a detachment of ours, and one of the French, in which the enemy were worsted, had many killed and drowned in the River Weser, and had a great many taken prisoners.

5. Marched and encamped by Hartford, in Prussia, 15 English miles.

6. By Bielefeld, 12 Ditto.

Here we lay to the 10th; but nothing extraordinary happened.

10. Encamped by Dilbruck, in the Bishoprick of Paderborn, 15 English miles.

During our march down to Minden, the French detached a body of men to lay siege to Munster garrison, who took it in a few days; immediately afterwards they raised some batteries against Lipstadt, but upon the news of their shameful disaster at Minden, they abandoned this enterprise, and made a precipitate retreat in the night, of the second

of

1762 Howitzers into the Enemies Works &c

Augt 9 This morning the Cannonading was Renewed but with little Success on either Side —

Lord Granby made each man a present of 2 pound of meat

Lay out all this day & night

10th At 10 o Clock this Morning we Returned to Camp —

The Attacks were made at and near the Town of Melsungen on the fulda, where the Enemy had a strong Command a Detachment from the 2^d and 3^d Regts went to Storm the Town, but found it impracticable, Notwithstanding they cut the Cheval de Frize, and Knocked at the Gate which was Gorged with Dung —

this afternoon we marched about a mile to our Right to make room for another Bridge —

of August; however our strength at Lipstadt being weak, and having no proper intelligence of their sudden departure, did not think proper to pursue; notwitstanding on the tenth of August, our advanced Army, under the Command of the Hereditary Prince, consisting of the British Grenadiers and some German regiments, came up with, and mightily harrassed the rear of their Grand Army, near Lipspring, within six miles of Paderborn, and after some platoon firings, with small-arms, our British Grenadiers closed them, killed numbers, and took many prisoners, besides upwards of 3000 baggage waggons, and several other stores.

AUGUST 11. Encamped by Paderborn, 15 English miles.

12 and 13. Halted.

14. Marched and encamped by Dilham Cloister, 10 Ditto.

15. Halted.

16. Marched and encamped at Shatberg, Electorate of Cologn, 14 Ditto.

17, to 19. Halted.

20. By Hartholtz, Capital of Waldeck, 12 Ditto.

At this place our advanced Army and a party of the French had a very sharp engagement, in which the enemy were entirely defeated, having lost two stands of colours, and almost a whole regiment of infantry.

22. Encamped by Corbach, 9 English miles.

23, 24, and 25. Three movements, but nothing material happened.

26, 27, and 28. Halted.

29. Encamped by Furstineau, Waldeck's, 12 English miles.

31. By

31. By Frankenberg, Heſſe, 6 English miles.

SEPTEMBER 4. Lord George Sackville ſet out for England, and the Command of the British forces was juſtly given to the Worthy and Brave, THE MARQUIS OF GRANBY.

5, 6, and 7. Three ſmall movements, but nothing happened worth notice.

During theſe three days, the enemy being reinforced by ſeveral detachments, made a ſtand at Marburg. Our Army encamped near Wilter, Heſſeland, not far from where Fiſcher's corps then lay, and on September 12th, ſome British Dragoons and Grenadiers were detached in the night, under the Command of Colonels Harvy and Beckworth, who led them into the camp of the enemy's advanced poſts, by ſome ſtratagemn. Our people behaved with great reſolution, took and killed upwards of 800.

Their Grand Army fled behind Marburg, and put 900 of their troops into the Citadel.

SEPTEMBER 13. We begun to raiſe batteries againſt the Citadel, and we had them compleated by the 17th, when we opened with heavy mettal, and our Grand Army marched that day to Neiderweimer, Heſſeland, 14 English miles.

The enemy in the Citadel, finding themſelves ſurrounded, ſurrendered at diſcretion, without firing a gun.

24. By Oberweimar, Heſſe, 12 English miles.

Here we lay three days, and nothing remarkable.

27. By Croſſdorff, 12 English miles.

The French encamped by Geiſſen, the River Lahn in their front, and their rear covered with woods: here

here they raiſed batteries along the Lahn, on which they planted heavy cannon, ſo advantageously, that we found it quite impoſſible to croſs that River without very great loſs.

We encamped by Croſſdorff, oppoſite the enemy, where we hutted, the weather being very inclement. Here we remained till the 5th of December, when having got intelligence that the enemy had marched the night before towards Frankfort, and left a number of men and cannon in Geiſſen garriſon. We broke up camp, and went into cantoonments on the River Lahn.

Some time in November, three companies of Keith's Highland battalion joined us.

While we lay at Croſſdorff, Count de Buckeburg was ſent with a conſiderable detachment to lay ſiege to Munſter, and in the courſe of ſeven weeks, he burned down the Citadel, with about 300 of the beſt houſes in the garriſon, beſides two churches, and made the French ſurrender.

Immediately after we laid ſiege to Geiſſen, but the froſt being prodidiously intenſe, we could not erect batteries, and having advice on December the 26th that the enemy were approaching, we raiſed the ſiege; marched and formed by Croſſdorff, where we lay on our arms all that day and night, and on the 27th, the French not advancing, we returned to our cantoonments, 1760.

JANUARY 8. The enemy endeavoured to ſurpriſe us in our cantoonments at Dilberg, where our brave Highlanders lay; but the Highlanders ſoon got to their arms, rushed upon them with ſuch intrepidity, ſword in hand, killed ſeveral, took upwards of 700

 priſoners,

priſoners, two pieces of cannon, five ſtand of colours, and other implements of war.

JANUARY 9. The enemy advanced.

10. We retreated behind Marburg, and went into cantoonments, where we lay till January the 19th, when we marched to quarters, cantooning all the way.

29. The British troops were fixed in Winter quarters, in the Bishoprick of Oſnabruck, after a march of ten days, during which time nothing happened worth notice.

We lay in theſe quarters till the 6th of May following, when we had an order to march up the country, cantooning all the way, as far as Heverin, Heſſe, where we arrived the 20th, after a march of about one hundred and twelve English miles: here our Army begun to take the field for the enſuing Campaign. This place is not far from Caſſel, and a very ſtrong paſs.

The END of the SECOND CAMPAIGN.

AN

AN ACCOUNT OF THE THIRD CAMPAIGN.

MAY 20, 1760.

THIS day the Royal English Dragoons, Cope's, and Ancram's, with 200 Light Horse Men, joined us from England: they had landed near Bremen, in April last, but met with several obstructions on the march, which was the reason they did not join us sooner.

JUNE 13. Were joined by the Second Regiment of Dragoon Guards, commonly called the BAYS; and the 17th by Hodgson's, Bockland's, and Griffin's, Regiments, Infantry.

20. By Barrington's, Cornwallis's, and Kerr's.

23. Had notice that the French Grand Army were advancing upon us.

24. Marched, and after two days and two nights constant marching, we came within sight of the enemy, early in the morning; we immediately formed

the line of battle by Newſtadt, and expected they would advance, but they did not, and directed their courſe another way.

JUNE 27. We retreated by Zeygenhayn; the French purſued our rear, but did little or no damage. Here we erected ſtrong batteries, and our advanced guards and picquets had ſeveral skirmishes with the enemy.

30. The Carbineers joined us from Ireland.

Fired a Feu de Joy on the agreeable news of the French having abandoned Quebeck.

JULY 2. We were joined by Campbell's Highland Battalion, and 300 Highlanders for Keith's.

8. By Wildungen, Waldick's, 18 Engl. miles.

From this ground a detachment of British, under the command of Major Gen. Howard, was ſent towards Corbech, and the whole were ordered to be in readineſs to march, but that night were countermanded, but to be accoutered and gaitered by day-break. We remained accoutered all day, and at night went to our tents, but in the middle of the night had an order to march, and at day-break Gen. Howard's detachment and a party of the enemy engaged in our front; upon which the Army marched with great expedition towards them, but before we could get up. The French by pouring down a ſuperiour number of forces, obliged General Howard to retreat, and they got poſſeſſion of the ground by Corbech. In this engagement we loſt eight pieces of cannon, and ſeveral taken priſoners. Bland's and Howard's Dragoons made a bold charge on a wing of the enemy, and ſuffered very much, but the infantry's loſs was inconſiderable.

JULY

JULY 10. By Saskenhauſen, 24 English miles. The French by Corbech, in full view of us.

13. Kingsley's and Humes's marched to cover Lord Granby's quarters, towards the right of the line, about three or four English miles.

16. Were joined by Elliot's Light Dragoons. This afternoon the Hereditary Prince, with a detachment from the left, engaged a party of the enemy, and took five Regiments priſoners, ſix pieces of cannon, and all their baggage and colours; alſo two General Officers. Elliot's Regiment, as ſoon as arrived were ſent on this exploit, made a bold charge, and took four ſtand of colours, but ſuffered not a little.

17. Some columns of French appeared in our view, and their Irregulars fired upon our picquets, and came within gun-shot of the two Regiments that covered Lord Granby's quarters; upon which theſe two Regiments advanced towards the wood where the picquets were engaged, and we finding it inconvenient to keep the ground, by the Marquis's quarters, theſe two Regiments were ordered to the lines, and that evening His Lordship moved His quarters to Saltsbacks, in Walbeckland.

18. We were joined by Honywood's Regiment of Horſe from Ireland.

19. Kingsley's marched to cover the batteries on our right.

24. The French ſtruck their tents, and ſeemed to be in motion; upon which we ſtruck ours alſo, and formed line of battle, and ſent off our baggage to Freeinghagun. We lay on our arms all day, but at night finding the enemy marched to our right,

we marched alſo. The French purſued our rear, but did us no damage. General Sporken, with a party on the right, engaged a wing of the enemy, near Woolfshagen, and made them retreat, killed 500 on the ſpot, and took 900 priſoners.

JULY 25. Encamped by Woolfshagen, Heſſe, 18 English miles.

26. By Kenkerin, Ditto, 16 Ditto.

The French ſtill purſuing our rear, but did little or no hurt.

27. By Shalle, 16 English miles.

28. Halted.

29. A detachment of 15,000, under the command of Lord Granby, marched to cover the flanks of our Army.

30. This detachment ſtruck their camp and marched all night, and next morning joined the Grand Army, who were on the march, and about eight o'clock, of the 31ſt, in the morning we came in ſight of a party of French who were formed on the heighths of Warburg: we then lay on our arms while our rear got up, and a detachment, under the command of the Hereditary Prince, conſiſting of British Grenadiers, Keith's Highlanders, and ſome Foreign Regiments, was ſent to the left flank of the enemy, which conſiſted of 36,000 and upwards. Upon their approach the French formed, and the engagement begun very briskly on both ſides; at this time General Sporken advanced with a detachment againſt their right wing, and the reſt of our Army marched in full front by columns. Twelve Squadrons of British Cavalry were ſent to aſſiſt the Hereditary Prince, and they charged ſo well, that

they ſoon made the French retreat, killed and drowned numbers, and took a great many priſoners. Our Grenadiers behaved with the greateſt bravery, but ſuffered greatly. The French had killed and drowned upwards of 900, and we took 2000 priſoners, twenty-three pieces of cannon, and ſeveral other valuable things. Our loſs was about 300, killed. At this time their Grand Army was advancing towards Warburg, but finding this detachment was routed, they altered their courſe and encamped behind Voltmiſſen, and our Army along the Dimel; our head quarters, Warburg.

This evening a detachment, commandad by Ld. Granby, conſiſting of about 20,000 followed the French over the Dimel, and Auguſt the firſt, in the morning, pitched very near them by Waldeck. That evening Lord Granby having intelligence that the enemy were advancing, he ſtruck his camp, and formed line of battle; all night lay on our arms, and next morning, Auguſt the ſecond, recroſſed the Dimel in good order, and joined the lines by Warburg. This day the Grand Army of the French oppoſite, and in full view of us, and both Armies raiſed ſtrong batteries on each ſide the River. The French ſent ſeveral detachments to endeavour to croſs the Dimel, but Duke Ferdinand gave a sharp look out, and kept them faſt on the other ſide.

There was nothing extraordinary happened between the two Armies till the 22d of Auguſt. The French Army was making off towards Caſſel, and three Regiments of their cavalry covered their rear. The Scotch's Greys and Iniskillen Dragoons made a bold charge on the aforeſaid Regiments, near the

Town

Town of Zerenburg, Hesseland. Our Squadrons rode through the French sword in hand, killed many of them, and put them to flight, but the French (shatred Squadrons) got into the Town of Zerenburg, made the gates fast, and our troops could pursue no further.

AUGUST 25. Three battalions of the Body Guards joined us from London, and were reviewed by H. S. H. the Duke, the Marquis of Granby, the Count de Buckeburg, several General Officers, and Persons of distinction, who all seemed well satisfied with the appearance; and the same day the Marquis of Granby gave forty-eight oxen to the Brigade, at Bune camp.

26, to 28. Halted.

29. Marched and encamped at Birkholtz. At one o'clock this afternoon a Feu de Joy was fired, on account of considerable advantages, gained by the King of Prussia, over the Empress Queen and the Russians.

AUGUST 30, to SEPTEMBER 5. Halted.

6. Last night a fine Coup de Main was made by the Hereditary Prince, in the Town of Zerenburg, in which were taken 37 Officers, and 380 men prisoners of war, who were carried to Warburg. The like number were killed and wounded, who were left upon the spot, and two pieces of cannon taken. The conduct and bravery of the troops, employ'd on this Expedition, is greatly applauded.

Major General Griffin distinguished himself in a very particular manner, who is wounded. Kingsley's Regiment, headed by Col. Beckwith; Maxwell's Grenadiers, by Col. Boyd; and the Prussian Hussars, by

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by Major Bulow; did their duty to perfection, and performed wonders. Lord George Lenox, who was there a volunteer, had a horse killed under him; and Captain Courtney of Kingsley's Regiment, who commanded the advance guard, gained great honour by this event; and all in general are extolled to the highest degree, by H. S. H. the Hereditary Prince: on which account H. S. H. the Duke was pleased to express His intire satisfaction with the conduct of such brave troops in general, and of every one in particular, and made the compliment of His most sincere thanks for it. This grand exploit was executed without firing one shot, the enemy being surprized, and the chief implement used was the bayonet.

The same day we were informed, that Major Bulow was detached off with four squadrons, and six thousand Light Infantry; they marched with all possible speed, as far as Marburg, and burnt several magazines belonging to the enemy; destroy'd their whole bakery, and took 300 oxen.

SEPTEMBER 7, to 10. Halted.

Upon further information of what happened at Zerenburg, in the night, the 5th instant, great applause is given to Major Maxwell, commanding the English Grenadiers, who forced the port guard, plunged into the Town with them on one side, whilst Capt. Grey with one-half of Kingsley's Regiment took possession of the other port, and made prisoner Brigadier Nortman, with a considerable body of troops. Captain Carlton, at the same time, with the other half of it entered the Town, thro' a breach, whilst Capt. Pickton, with great bravery,

and good disposition, took care of the necessary ports occupied; by which means every thing was kept in good order: likewise, Captains Purcell and St. George greatly distinguished themselves, and particularly Capt. M'Clane, who forced his way into the Town with 150 Highlanders, who made Colonel Commerau, Commandant of the Clermont volunteers, and several other Officers prisoners; whereupon, H. S. H. the Duke, to do justice to the good conduct of such brave Officers, ordered that their names and brilliant actions should be published to the whole Army; and, that they might be assured of His esteem and friendship.

SEPTEMBER 11. The French receiving information of the great damages done by Major Bulow's detachment, they immediately sent off 20,000 of their troops towards Marburg, in order to make that detachment prisoners of war, but our Army, at Warburg, being apprised of the design of the French. On September the 12th, at nine o'clock at night, the Hereditary Prince was detached from the Grand Army, with 15,000 of our troops, under His command, who immediately marched with all possible speed, leaving their tents standing, and knapsacks behind them; and by the vigilence of our troops marching, got between the French and Major Bulow's party, and formed themselves in line of battle, on the highths, about six English miles above Corbech.

The French finding our troops in such a good posture of defence would not give us battle, but directed their march back to their Grand Army; and ours to their old encampment: we marched

ninety-six

ninety-ſix English miles without tents, and brought Major Bulow with his whole party ſafe off.

SEPTEMBER 12 and 13. Halted. Two Heſſians were executed for deſertion.

14. Marched and encamped at Geiſmar, in three lines, Lord Granby's corps (being a body of reſerve) in the following order: Firſt, Second, and Coldſtream, Battalion of Guards, and two Battalions of Hanoverian Guards. Second line, Two Battalions of Imhoff's, and two Battalions of Brunſwick Regiment du Corps. Third line, Two Squadrons of Bland's, two of Howards, two of Waldegrave's, two of the Carbineers, three of the Royal Horſe Guards, Blue; a park of fifteen pieces of Artillery on the right of the firſt line, and the like number of Artillery on the left of it. The enemy hearing of this our movement (being encamped, about five miles the other ſide of Geiſmar) took their rout towards Caſſel. H. S. H. the Duke's head quarters was at Fonkingn, where there is a fine ſpaw, famous for its mineral waters, cold baths, and buildings, belonging to the Pince of Heſſe; and the Marquis of Granby's at Geiſmar, where a conſiderable body of troops was poſted, and ſtrong picquets went out.

15. Numbers of priſoners brought to Geiſmar. Several of our ſick and wounded priſoners returned from the enemy, and a like number ſent back with proper eſcorts.

16. The picquets of cavalry augmented doubly. A skirmish between a party of Hanovarians, and a party of the enemy; in which the latter was defeated.

17. Some sharp canonading, at some distance, the other side Geismar all this morning.

18 and 19. Halted.

Canonading in the front most part of this day. Part of the flying Army attacked a body of the enemy, double their number; killed, wounded, and took prisoners, a great many. The loss on our side was inconsiderable. On this occasion Elliot's dragoons did their duty as usual.

20. At one o'clock this morning, orders for marching, but afterwards countermanded. This was occasioned by the affair of yesterday, it being imagined that the party which engaged was obliged to retreat.

21. Halted.

22. Orders for the whole to be accoutered and saddled; the Artillery horses, and those of the baggage waggons harnessed, by the signal of firing three pieces of cannon. Then to cross the Dimel, and the whole to march, but countermanded; but the same day they had an account of the Count de Buckeburg being detached from our Grand Army, with a large train of Artillery, and a strong party to besiege Wesel.

SEPTEMBER 23. Orders to be in readiness to march, as before, but countermanded. Great canonading and firing of small-arms this afternoon, at the advanced posts, but little advantage gained on either side.

24. Marched, in two columns, and encamped at Warburg, a heavy day's march; (being rainy and very durty) several men were left behind, and some of the baggage could not get up. We were only

a body

a body of reſerve (as obſerved before) but joined the Grand Army this night, and the flying Army marched ſometime before we came to our ground, and encamped on the right of us. This day Col. WEELS commanded the picquets of the line; conſiſting of cavalry and infantry (with a Major's command under him) advanced within two English miles of the enemy. Lay all night on our arms; next day received orders of the Army's march; covered the march to Warburg, were he arrived at 12 o'clock at night, in the midſt of heavy rains, having been on duty 48 hours. Warburg is a large Town, and a Barony, carries on a great trade in time of peace; and a great number of the inhabitants are JEWS. In this Town is a very large Church, and a fine Altar piece, in the Roman taſte, with a large Cloiſter of White Fryers of the order of St. FRANCIS; near the ground we lay encamped on, is a large hill, from which there is an extenſive proſpect; it is called DESENBURG, from a Count of that name: upon this hill is the remains of a very fine Caſtle, which in the time of that Count's life was a principal ſeat, but now in a ruined condition.

25. Halted.

SEPTEMBER 26. This day the Hereditary Prince was detached from the Army, lying at Warburg, with a ſtrong party to reinforce Count de Buckeburg at Weſel; and at the ſame time we were informed, that the French had ſent off a ſtrong party, by way of Cologn, to intercept our beſiegers at Weſel.

27. This morning, about two o'clock, a party of the enemies light troops attacked ſome of our out

posts, near Weldant, who were repulsed with a considerable loss. In this encounter we lost only five men.

28. The picquets of the Guards were ordered for the future, whenever any firing happened in the night to report it immediately to their Field Officer and Lord Granby. The grand guards and picquets to be very alert, during the night and break of day, by reason of the above attack. A terrible storm, attended with rain, thunder, and lighting. Several tents were filled with water, to the heighth of half a foot, which made several quit them.

29 and 30. Halted.

OCTOBER 1. General Waldegrave set out also from Warburg, with the English Dragoons, the Iniskilling's, one Regiment of Hessian Cavalry, two battalions of British Grenadiers, Highlanders, Kingsley's, Humes's, and a Regiment of Hessian Infantry, under his command.

From 2, to 7. Halted. General Howard marched from Warburg, with Mordaunt's Regiment of Cavalry, Buckland's, Welch Fuzileer's, Griffin's, and Brudnell's Regiments of Infantry for Wesel.

8, 9, and 10. Halted.

OCTOBER 11. This evening we had the agreeable news of the defeat of the French in Canada, and the bringing all that part of North America under subjection to the British Arms.

12. This morning a Feu de Joy was fired thro' the whole Army, on account of the above news, which began with the Artillery on the right, then on the left, afterwards with the battalion guns, and lastly with small-arms, three times successively, and

and concluded with three huzzas in each corps. Present H. S. H. the Duke, the Marquis of Granby, and other General Officers.

13 and 14. Halted.

15. At one o'clock this morning orders were given to the troops, under General Waldegrave's command, to strike their tents, and march immediately, which they did; and at ten o'clock in the forenoon, crossed the Rhine, over a bridge of billenders, two miles below Wesel; at twelve they joined the troops, under the command of the Hereditery Prince, who at that time lay on their arms in a large moor: the French Army and ours only three English miles asunder; our hussars and theirs frequently skirmishing. At eight o'clock in the evening, Gen. Howard's division joined us; at ten our troops received orders to march towards the enemy, with profound silence.

16. A little before day-break, Maj. Pollock, Capt. M'Clane, and Capt. Campbell, were detached from the Army, with a body of Highlanders to storm the French head quarters, but they were briskly attacked by the enemy; in which attack, Major Pollock was killed, but the two Captains with the Highlanders, under their command, behaved so well, that they killed several of the French on the spot, and took a Lieut. General prisoner. At day-break two battalions of British Grenadiers, Highlanders, Kingsley's, Welch Fuzileer's, Humes's, two Regiments of Hanoverians, and a Regiment of Hessians, under the command of the Hereditary Prince, engaged thirty thousand of the French troops in a large wood, near Campighn Cloister, within fifteen miles

of

of Wesel. Our troops maintained their ground five hours, with continual firing; at the same time, the Royal English Dragoons, Iniskilling's, and Mordaunt's Regiments of Cavalry, made a bold charge on a wing of the French Army, killed several, drove them from their cannon, and took two stand of colours; but it being a moorish, boggy ground, could pursue no further. Numbers were killed on both sides; and though our ammunition was intirely spent, yet our brave troops made a Lieut. General, two Major Generals, several Officers of distinction, and 400 men prisoners of war, with 3 pieces of cannon, and two stand of colours: the French thinking to gain great advantages, poured down large numbers of their fresh Forces on us, which occasioned our troops to march out of the wood, and rendevouze on a large moor, near the place of action, were we lay on our arms four hours, but the enemy did not think proper to give us the second attack; but wisely kept under their old cover, the woods.

The violence of the stream carried away our bridges of boats. A council of war was immediately called, and agreed on to march our troops towards the Rhine side, till we should have time to repair them, for the Army to repass the Rhine; to stop which, the French poured on us the greatest part of their Forces, thinking to frustrate our design, but were mistaken, for our troops canonaded them so briskly, that the Army, cannon, and baggage, repassed the Rhine; but our rear suffered, little or no loss, to the honour of our Noble COMMANDER, the HEREDITARY Prince.

OCTOBER

OCTOBER 17, to 19. Halted.

20. This day we began to hut our tents, purſuant to H. S. H.'s orders, which proved to be of the utmoſt ſervice to the whole in general, being tolerable warm, and a great preſervative to the men's healths; but the numbers dead and fallen ſick at this time, owing to the inclemency of the weather, is incredible.

21, 22, and 23. Halted.

24. Strict orders given to the picquets on the Dimel, that no perſon is to paſs, or repaſs, without giving the Counterſign.

OCTOBER 25, to NOVEMBER 8. Halted.

9. Upon the great and good news, received from the King of Pruſſia, this morning, of a compleat victory he had gained over the Auſtrians, near Torgau, in Saxony. TE DEUM was ſung through the Army, accompanied by their muſic, in a very ſolemn manner; ſoon after the whole formed in order of battle, and fired a Feu de Joy in the ſame manner as was done on the conqueſt of Canada.

10. A large body of the enemy's light troops appeared in the woods, the other ſide the Dimel, in the front of the camp, who upon the ſight of ſome Hanoverian hunters, retired with great precipitation. This afternoon we received the diſagreeable news of the death of our late Moſt Gracious Sovereign, King GEORGE II. of bleſſed Memory.

11, 12, and 13. Halted.

14. Orders given for the British troops to go into mourning for His late Majeſty. Black crape on the colours, kettle-drums, and banners. The Officers to cover their ſword-knots and ſashes with black

crape, to wear crape round their arms, and plain hats, with crape hat-bands.

NOVEMBER 15. Halted.

16. This morning marched for their cantoonments, the two battalions of Hanoverian guards, two battalions of Brunſwick Regiment du Corps, with a train of Artillery, conſiſting of 12 pieces of cannon, eight of which were 12 pounders, and the other four haubitzers, and were furnished with ſix days bread.

17. Orders to be in readineſs to march, at ſix hours notice, and the whole to be ſupplied with ſix days bread in advance.

18. Halted.

19. Encamped in the room of the above four battalions, three Regiments of Hanoverians and Heſſians from Weſel.

20. Marched over the Dimel, this morning, one Regiment of huſſars, one Regiment of Hanoverian infantry, and two troops of Elliot's dragoons. Two Hanoverian huſſars were executed this morning, near Warburg, for murdering their Officer.

21, to 28. Halted.

29. The three poſts upon the Dimel, occupied by the German troops, to be taken immediately by the Brigade of Guards, who are to remain in camp till further orders.

30. Vernon's Grenadiers marched and cantooned at Warburg. Orders to be in readineſs to march. The ſignal was, that a pitch barrel, erected on Deſenburg Hill, and on any alarm from the enemy, was to be ſet on fire, and immediately followed by ſix pieces of cannon, fired from the different parks of

Artillery,

Artillery, and the whole to aſſemble directly at their alarm poſts. This was occaſioned by a skirmish that happened between the detached corps, that croſſed the Dimel, the 19th inſtant, and a party of the enemy, in which the latter was routed. Diſpoſition of cantoonments for the Guards. Vernon's Grenadiers, at Warburg; Firſt and Third Regiments, at Willabedhauſen; Coldſtream, at Hillmerne.

DECEMBER 1, to 5. Halted.

6. The Brigade of Guards muſtered this morning. Marched from their centoonments, and encamped, two German Regiments to do duty. For a number of days paſt, it was a hard froſt, and a great deal of ſnow.

7. Marched the Brigade of Guards, and cantooned at Willabedhauſen and Hillmerne, as above-mentioned.

8 and 9. Halted.

10. Marched through the town, General Moſtyn's and Lord Ancram's Dragoons for their cantoonments. Both men and horſes were greatly fatigued, who came from Weſel.

11. Came in here two battalions of Brunſwicks, where they are to cantoon. By this time the whole Army was upon the march for their different cantoonments.

12. The Brigade of Guards marched to their cantoonments of eaſe, at Paderborn. This is a fine City, a great number of Churches and Cloiſters; the great Church, called the ABBEY, is very large and beautiful, fine images, a pulpit, gilt with gold, and ſeveral other curious ornaments. The Jeſuit's Col-

lege is the fineſt, being adorned in a moſt beautiful and curious manner. Here is a grand magazine for forage, plenty of proviſions, but exceſſive dear: a grand hoſpital for the British Army, where is generally buried ten or twelve men in a day. The town is very unhealthy, owing to the prodigious quantity of water ſpringing in every quarter from under it, which forms at the lower part of it a large river, which turns a great number of corn-mills. They are all Romans and Jews that inhabit the town, upwards of 340 Clergy of different orders, viz. Capuchins, Jeſuits, Franciſcans, Benedictines, &c. whoſe habits reſemble much thoſe of the Actors in Drury-Lane. Within three English miles of the town is a Bishop's Palace, NIEUHAUS, a moſt beautiful building; the furniture extremely rich, outhouſes, gardens, and other appurtenances belonging to it; it is reckoned commodious, and fit for any Prince in Europe to reſide in. The Bishop has abſconded, upon account of the war, and has now ſeveral Regiments in the Empreſs Queen's ſervice.

DECEMBER 13, to 24. Great numbers of the British died in the grand hoſpital during this time.

25. This being Chriſtmas-day, there were great doings here in the Churches, and great feaſting, drinking, &c. when at other times they half ſtarve themſelves: however, we lived well with them on this day, more owing to form, than their own generoſity.

26, to 29. Great firing of cannon, theſe two laſt days, at Lipſtadt, where were the Prince of Heſſe and the Count de Buckeburg proving them, by firing twice with ball.

DECEMBER

DECEBER 30, to JANUARY 1, 1761. H. S. H. the Duke was pleaſed to order His compliments to be made to the Generals of the Army, on account of the New Year, and deſired them to aſſure the field, and all other Officers of the Brigades and Regiments, under their order of His friendship and perfect eſteem, and that He should be happy to find opportunities of His being able to shew to every one of them, how well He was ſatisfied with their good behaviour, and the ſervices they have done, during the courſe of the Campaign.

2, to 7. Nothing worth obſervation happened.

8. Executions ſent to the houſes of the Burgomaſters of this place, and the villages adjacent, for not complying with ſeveral orders.

9, to 13. News brought that General Watgenau had ſurpriſed three battalions of the enemy, and made them all priſoners of war.

14, to 20. A very hard froſt, and a great quantity of ſnow, theſe ſeven days.

21, to 24. H. S. H. the Duke's ſtanding orders, put in execution, relating to the price of proviſions. Great irregularities committed, as the inhabitants had raiſed the price of every commodity.

25. The prices of proviſions regulated, by the interceſſion of the magiſtrates, and every thing peaceable.

26 and 27. H. S. H. the Hereditary Prince went out of town, this evening, upon ſome emergent occaſion. Five hundred waggons of forage brought in this night.

28. Great canonading began at five this morning, a large body of the enemy, ſurpriſed ſome

German troops, at Bergenſtadt, and took a great many priſoners.

JAN. 29, to 31. The Invalids of the Brigade ſent to Bremen, in order to go to England. As we have great numbers of ſick, great caution given, not to heat the ſtoves too much, and vinegar mixed with water greatly recommended for the men to drink, as a great preſervation to their healths.

FEBRUARY 1, to 5. The Brigade to hold itſelf in readineſs to march at the firſt notice. Three days forage to be provided in advance, and the neceſſary diſpoſitions given, in regard to the ſick, baggage, &c.

6. The whole Brigade to be provided immediately with thirty-ſix rounds per man.

7. At night orders for readineſs to march, at ſeven to-morrow morning, and the neceſſary cantoonments appointed.

The END of the THIRD CAMPAIGN.

AN

AN EXPEDITION

Into the Country of

HESSE.

FEBRUARY 8, 1761.

THE Brigade marched and cantooned, as follows; Clinton's Grenadiers and First Regiment, at Litenough; the Third, at Grunstenheim; the Coldstream, at Crakenberg and Asielen.

9. Marched and cantooned, at Warburg, Ossendorff, &c. At Ossendorff (a poor town) were quartered numbers of sick, of the German troops, and several died in a day.

10. Halted. Maj. Gen. Braun will regulate the artillery, with Col. Phillip's eight six pounders, under Lord Granby's orders; to which Col. Bowyer's hussars, and the Brigade of Chasseurs of Linclinck are to belong. Lord Granby was pleased to give to the Brigade, rice, butter, and peas.

11. The whole Army in motion, and marched over the four passes of the Dimel, as follows; the first column under Lord Granby or Lieut. General Mostyn: the second under the Prince of Anhault: the

the third under Lieut. Gen. Oheim: and the fourth under Lieut. Gen. Watgenau: fifty men per battalion, and twenty per squadron, to form the advanced guards.

Order of march of Lord Granby's corps, headed by His Lordship, Lieut. Gen. Mostyn, Major Gen. Cæsar, or Col. Pearson. Clinton's Grenadiers, three battalions of British guards; Hudson's, Major Kellett's, Blues, and Mostyn's; Maj. General Bathold's, two battalions of Imhoff's, two of Watgenau's; one of Wrede's, one of Bock's, one of la Chavelier's; the British artillery, with one battalion of Buckeburg's. Great caution given how every thing was to be conducted on the march, and a general rendezvous to be appointed for each Brigade, by the commanding Officer leading it, before he entered upon his quarters. The Brigade cantooned at Volkmissen. This is a large town, and good building.

February 12. Marched and cantooned at Woolfshagen, where Lord Granby was pleased to order some liquor for the whole Brigade. This is a large town, has been tolerably fortified, and good building. A hard frost, and a great deal of hail, which made it excessive cold. The Grenadiers, and a detachment from the Brigade, formed an advanced guard, and marched before us.

13. Marched and cantooned at Elben and Elbersberg.

14. The advanced guards, consisting of Grenadiers of the Guards, and several detachments both of cavalry and infantry, under Lord Granby's command, besieged the Castle of Gottenberg, consisting of near eight hundred men, situated on a very high

high hill, and very advantageous, but we got possession of the Town, notwithstanding the enemy kept a continual fire upon us, to little or no effect. The Castle continued firing upon us very sharp all this day, and the same was returned with great success. In the interim, Fritzlar, a large garrison Town, was besieged by the Hereditary Prince, and terrible canonading all the day, with great success.

FEBRUARY 15. This morning the garrison of Fritzlar surrendred prisoners of war, which consisted of the Irish Brigades, &c. and Lord Granby ordered every Regiment that had lost any men, by desertion, during the Campaigns, would send there proper persons to examine if any such was in it, as it chiefly consisted of that corps. In the Town were taken numbers of stores, ammunitions, provisions, &c. We lost a great many men, the garrison having made a vigorous defence.

16. The garrison of Gottenberg surrendred prisoners of war to Lord Granby, together with the stores, ammunition, &c. The loss on our side was inconsiderable.

17. Marched and cantooned at Hademar, &c. This day we received the good news, that on the 30th instant, Gen. Sporken attacked Mons. de Stanville, at Borcher, near Eysinack, and obtained a complete victory, having made prisoners three intire Saxon battalions. H. S. H. the Duke's quarters at Thaulain. Fine frosty weather

18. Marched and cantooned at Muhlhausen, a small village, near Homberg, where lay in a house two companies. This was a heavy day's march, it being a thaw, and obliged to go over corn fields,

whereby we were ſometimes up to our knees in mud and clay, and the horſes to their bellies, which incommoded us greatly; and to our diſadvantage the bridge over the River Eder was broke down by the late floods, and thereby compelled to paſs it at Neid Mclerick bridge, four English miles below, near which is Wavern, a fine palace, belonging to the Prince of Heſſe. It is ſurpriſing to ſee with what alertneſs the Officers and ſoldiers acted, in general, on theſe fatiguing marches; was greatly applauded, being always ready on the ſhorteſt notice.

February 19. Marched and cantooned at Hergersfeldt and Schartzenborn, another hard day's march; and as we paſſed by Homberg (a very good town) Lord Granby out of His never wanted generoſity, was pleaſed to order us bread at His own expence, which was a ſeaſonable relief, our bread waggons not being able to come up, owing to the badneſs of the roads. The general rendezvous between Schartzenborn and Hulſe.

20. Marched and cantooned at Willshauſen, &c. The town of Hirchfeldt taken, and the prodigious magazines amaſſed there by the enemy, ſet on fire; ſo that whatever is between the Vera and the Fulda is in our power.

H. S. H. the Duke deſired this great and happy event might be made public to the Army, that conſidering the glorious advantages our country and we ourſelves reap from it, will (with the greateſt ſatisfaction) ſurmount the fatigues of this ſevere Expedition.

21. Marched and cantooned at Nienkirken, which is a large town, and plenty of proviſions in it. Here

we

we joined the Grenadiers and detached corps, commanded by Lord Granby.

FEBRUARY 22. Marched and cantooned at Trevſa, Obergrensback, &c. In the former lay a conſiderable body of the enemy, who (as ſoon as we approached it) retired to Zeygenhayn, a ſtrong garriſon, being ſurrounded with water, extremely well fortified; the forcing of it impregnable at this time, and a great number of cavalry and infantry in it, who had made all the diſpoſitions imaginable to make a vigorous defence; however, the work was left for another body of the Army, coming up with the heavy artillery to lay ſiege to it.

Advanced poſts and patroles ordered this night, between us and the enemy, to prevent a ſurprize. A great reward offered to any one that would diſcover the perſons, who took the bread at Nienkirken, which Lord Granby deſigned to give the troops.

23. This day Colonel WELLS was reconnoitring, within one mile of Zeygenhayn, and was greatly pleaſed with the ſituation of the place.

24. Marched and cantooned at Nieuſtadt. We received this day 1000 loaves of bread, the gift of Lord Granby, which was another ſeaſonable relief to the Brigade; and we hope the PRAYERS of the SOLDIERY will attend HIM.

25. Marched and cantooned at Kirkhayn, a large town, and very good building, about three miles from hence is ſituated, on a high hill, the town of Ameneberg, which commands a delightful proſpect all round the country. Here we were joined by the Heſſian Guards.

Feb. 26. Marched and cantooned at Schreik, Heſkaim, &c. On our march on the heights, near Kleinſelen, we halted between two and three hours, till the whole of Lord Granby's corps joined, and then marched in order of battle. The enemy had poſſeſſed themſelves of a very advantageous poſt, but upon our advancing, they evacuated it, and marched precipitately to the town of Marburg, which they quitted, and retired to the Caſtle. It is ſituated very advantageously, and ſtrongly fortified, about 400 yards from the town, which we poſſeſſed this afternoon. The enemy ſet fire to a large magazine, and deſtroy'd a large quantity of flour. The town is populous, and the chief manufacture of it is leather. There is a curious clock, on the top of which is a cock, which crows, as a ſignal for the ſtriking thereof. On each ſide of the dial is erected the ſtatues of FAME and TIME. At every ſtroke of the clock, FAME ſounds a trumpet, and when it has done ſtriking, TIME turns over an hour-glaſs.

Very bad weather, and the roads exceſſive deep; by which means, the artillery had a great deal of difficulty to keep up, and the infantry marched up to their knees in dirt and mud.

27 and 28. Halted. H. S. H. the Duke deſired it to be made known to the men, how well He was ſatisfied with the reſolution and good-will they made theſe ſevere marches, in ſuch bad weather, and thro' ſuch execrable roads on this Expedition; and as their behaviour had given Him great pleaſure, ſo would He in recompence endeavour to procure them all the eaſe and comfort He poſſibly could on other

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occaſions, for the fatigues they had undergone with ſo much ſpirit.

Heskaim, MARCH 1. Col. WELLS was pleaſed to make a preſent to the Third Regiment of Guards 300 loaves, which was of great relief to them.

2. No perſons to go near the Caſtle at Marburg, as they would be expoſed to be fired upon by the enemy.

3 and 4. A convention renewed, that the town of Wetzlar, with its appurtenances, should enjoy all manner of ſecurity, and not any ways moleſted by any perſon belonging to the two Armies, in the ſame manner, as in the year 1759.

5. This morning the enemy fired ſeveral times at ſome of our men going to Marburg, but did no damage.

6 and 7. This morning the trenches were opened before Zeygenhayn, and great canonading moſt part of the day. At this time we received news, that the Count de Buckeburg had demolished the fineſt part of the Town of Caſſel, the French having a ſtrong garriſon there, which conſiſted of 10,000 men; they have reinforced it from Gottingen; in which place they have left but 700.

8, to 10. Halted.

11. Marched and cantooned at Lohr, Damn, Rogden, &c. This day we croſſed the River Lohn at Neumuhl, which was a ſtrong poſt, occupied by the Guards at different times for forty-eight hours, and relieved by detachments of the German troops for the ſame time alternately. At this time the main body of the French Army aſſembled from their ſeveral cantoonments near Geiſſen and were

making all manner of preparations to receive us.

March 12 and 13. A great number of deserters of Fischer's corps, brought in with their arms and accoutrements, who were able-bodied men. The First and Coldstream Regiments were like to have been surprised in their cantoonments, at Damn, by a large body of the enemy, but being informed by a Miller of the same place, about a mile and a half of it, that the Guards were about 2000 strong, they desisted from their attempt, and retreated. The enemy took the Miller's servant, as a guide, and forded back with 500 horse; and there was a great number of foot which was to come over. It was about eleven at night. The French General strictly examined the Miller and his family. Col. Wells had the curiosity to examine were they crossed, and found it up to his horse's belly.

14. Several skirmishes between Elliot's dragoons, and the enemy's hussars; in which the latter were defeated.

15. Col. Wells received a letter from Col. Pearson, informing him, that 2000 of the enemy were in the neighbourhood of Salsboden, immediately gave orders to hold ourselves in readiness.

16. At 11 o'clock, this morning, we were alarmed, having information that the enemy was coming down to attack some of our cantoonments, whereupon we stood to, and lay upon, our arms most part of the afternoon, and finding they did not advance we returned to quarters. Several skirmishes happened between our light troops and theirs, in which they were repulsed, and retired into the woods.

March

MARCH 17. At 2 o'clock, this morning, the whole marched and assembled near the Neumuhl, at day light, crossed the River Lohn, formed in order of battle, and within three miles of Schreik. Halted at nine in the morning, and lay on our arms till four in the afternoon, expecting the enemy to come upon us, who by this time were very numerous, having joined from all quarters, but none appeared, except some of their light troops at Heskaim. Marched and cantooned at Gros Selen, Kleinselen, &c. As soon as we crossed over the River, the four battalions which occupied Marburg evacuated it, and soon after the enemy took possession, and shut the gates.

18. At noon we were alarmed (pursuant to orders) by the firing of two cannon, and the whole instantly assembled on the heights above Kleinselen, (the rendezvous, leaving the pots boiling on the fires in our quarters) formed in order of battle, and lay upon our arms till five in the afternoon, then marched and cantooned at Kirkhayn and Langenstein. The enemy lay upon high eminences in woods, but dare not advance. Several skirmishes between our hussars and theirs, in which they were defeated.

19. At ten in the morning alarmed in the same manner, and assembled in the same place, when the whole had joined: advanced about two miles, where we remained till sun-set, and then returned to our respective cantoonments, which was a great distance. Several skirmishes between our hussars and the enemy, wherein the latter was obliged to retire. The Duke and the Marquis of Granby, as they

they were reconnoitring, narrowly escaped being taken prisons.

March 20. Halted, and every thing quiet.

21. At noon the whole in readiness to march. The enemy took possession of Kleinselen and its heights, and soon after a large body of their hussars attacked a party of Elliot's dragoons, which was obliged to retreat (owing to superiotity) and were pursued towards Kirkhayn, whereupon a detachment of 150 infantry, advantageously posted, received the gentry, and gave them such a compliment, which made them retire faster than they came, and to their no small annoyance they had several cannon fired upon them at the same time. At six the whole assembled on the heights of Langenstein, and lay upon our arms all night.

22. The enemy who lay opposite, in a wood, made a great number of fires; we suppose they went off by the light of them, as there was not the least appearance of them next morning.

23. Every thing being quiet, we encamped upon the heights of Langenstein. Fine weather for nine days past. This day we had the disagreeable news of the bad success of part of our Army near Geissen. Several skirmishes this night by the picquets of each side.

24. The whole under arms at two this morning. Marched and encamped with the flying Army at Selberdered. Great canonading at Zeygenhayn all night and this morning. The enemy seemed to be very numerous on an eminence on the left of us, as we marched this morning, but dare not advance.

MARCH 25. Lord Granby (always thoughtful of us) gave the Brigade beef and rice. An account brought that all the ſick in the British hoſpital, at Ahlſteldt, were taken priſoners. Col. WELLS was pleaſed to give the Third Regiment of Guards a preſent of 500 loaves of bread more, which was a very ſeaſonable relief to them; which bread was made by the Camp Colour-men and Boores of that country, according to the Colonel's order.

26. Ordered to be in readineſs to march, at two in the morning, but did not till eleven, and the rear guards were as underneath:

RIGHT COLUMN.

REAR GUARD of the Column of CAVALRY;

2 Squadrons - - - Bock,
1 Battalion - - - Highlanders.

REAR GUARD of the LEFT COLUMN;

2 Squadrons - - - Brandenbach,
3 Battalions - - - British Guards,
1 Battalion - - - Grenadiers, British.

Encamped at Letbach. The enemy was marching on every ſide of us, but could not attack us.

27. Lay on our arms till two o'clock in the morning. Marched at three, in the following order, viz.

ADVANCED GUARD;

1 Battalion - - - Kingsley,
1 Battalion - - - Hume,
4 Squadrons - - Bock.

The MAIN BODY;

1 Squadron - - - Regiment du Corps,
4 Squadrons - - - Brandenbach,
1 Battalion - - - Grenadiers of the Guards,
4 - - - - - - - - - 12 Pounders,
3 Battalions of Guards,
1 - - - - - - - - - Fuzileers,
1 - - - - - - - - - Highlanders,
2 - - - - - - - - - 6 Pounders,
1 - - - - - - - - - Croiser,
2 - - - - - - - - - 6 Pounders,
1 Battalion - - - Monroy,
2 Hessian Pieces,
1 - - - - - - - - - Bock.

REAR GUARD;

1 Squadron - - - Regiment du Corps,
1 - - - - - - - - - Conway,
2 Battalions - - - British Grenadiers.

We marched thro' Wildungen, crossed the River about four miles above Fritzlar, and cantooned at Zuschen, Elben, &c. On our march in our front, the other side the River, a skirmish happened between our brave Scotch greys, Iniskilling dragoons, &c. with some cavalry and infantry of the enemy, who were defeated, many killed, and several prisoners taken; as also, several sick, and bread waggons that were coming to join us, which the enemy had laid hold of at Fritzlar.

28. Halted.

March

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MARCH 29. Marched at two in the morning from our ſeveral cantoonments, and aſſembled on the heights of Zuſchen, where we lay upon our arms all the morning. A skirmish on the South Weſt of Fritzlar, in ſight of us, between a party of our cavalry, and another of the enemy's; in which the latter was defeated, and fifty priſoners taken.

The Blues in another skirmish took a great many priſoners. Encamped near Woolfshagen. The enemy by this time were very numerous on each ſide of us, but did not think proper to attack.

30. Marched early this morning, and encamped on the heights near Volkmiſſen.

31. Marched and cantooned at Rhoden, &c. A great deal of firing in the rear of us, which we were informed, was a Feu de Joy the enemy fired, upon account of our quitting the Country of Heſſe.

APRIL 1. Marched and cantooned at Attelen. This day we croſſed the Dimel.

2. The whole Army marched to their different cantoonments, viz. Brandenburg, Oſnabruck, and Paderbornland.

The whole Expedition was upwards of 300 miles, in the midſt of Winter, thro' inacceſſible roads; both Officers and ſoldiers exerting themſelves, in a manner worthy of the greateſt applauſe.

The END of the Winter EXPEDITION.

CANTOONMENTS OF EASE.

APRIL 7, 1761.

THE change of Mourning for His late Majesty to take place, as follows. The crape hitherto wore upon the arm, the sword, and sash, to be laid a-side immediately; that upon the Colours, Standards, &c. to be wore till the 20th instant, and no longer.

13. Large subscriptions made for the relief of the poor inhabitants, belonging to the villages upon the Dimel, whose situation is most miserable and distressed, owing to the last Campaign.

23. This being ST. GEORGE's Day: a grand entertainment, at NIEUHAUS, by desire of H. S. H. the Duke, where were a great number of General Officers, Field Officers, and most of the Officers belonging to the Brigade, in order to drink the Health of our Most August KING and MASTER.

APRIL

APIRL 25. This day three Companies of the Third Regiment, marched from Benhauſen and Marienloch, and cantooned at Dahl.

MAY 9. Received our Drafts from the ſeveral battalions in LONDON.

14. At this time Col. Monroy, Commandant of Lipſtadt, was fortifying that place, againſt any attacks of the enemy. It is a very ſtrong garriſon, and belongs to the King of Pruſſia.

16. The Officers, non-commiſſioned Officers, &c. ordered to go for England, that came with the Drafts.

21. The Invalids of the Brigade, marched this day for England.

26. The whole reviewed by Maj. Gen. Cæſar, which made a fine appearance, to the ſatisfaction of all preſent.

27. Reviewed by H. S. H. the Duke, in the preſence of ſeveral General Officers, and other perſons of diſtinction, who all ſeemed pleaſed at the ſight of us; and our behaviour in the different wheelings, firings, &c. gave us great applauſe.

28. We had the thanks of H. S. H. for our good appearance and behaviour yeſterday; and that by our ſteadineſs and attention, He hoped we would not fail in diſtinguiſhing ourſelves on every occaſion that could offer.

JUNE 4. The Feu de Joy ordered this day, is countermanded, upon account of the badneſs of the weather. A ſtanding rule given how the quarter and rear Guards are to behave, &c. Any perſon coming from any part of the country where the enemy is, or from any places, ſituated between the

two Armies, in queſt of their horſes, or procuring ſatisfaction for loſſes done by the Army, to be ſtopped and examined.

8. This day the Drafts, from the LXI. and LXX. Regiments, were equally diſtributed to the Brigade of Guards, in the ABBY Church-Yard, at PADERBORN.

17. Orders to repair to the camp, near PADERBORN, the 19th inſtant.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FOURTH CAMPAIGN.

JUNE 19, 1761.

THE greateſt part of the Army marched from their cantoonments, and encamped at Nieuhaus, in two lines; the firſt, conſiſting of the infantry, and the other cavalry, with two grand parks of artillery, one of British, and the other Hanoverian.

20. Halted. Orders for being in readineſs to march, at three to-morrow morning, by the ſignal of firing one cannon. The whole provided with ſix days bread.

21. The whole marched in ſix columns, at three in the morning, in order of battle, by ſub-diviſions and quarter-ranks. Firſt column from the right, led by Lord Granby, conſiſting of infantry from the Grenadiers of the Guards, to the Hanoverian

verian Guards inclusive. Second from the right of Watgenau's, to that of Bock's, by Lieut. General Watgenau. Third of cavalry from the Blues, who led the Hanoverian Guard du Corps, by Lieut. Gen. Mostyn. Fourth, The Hanoverian artillery, led by Major Baur. Fifth, The British artillery, preceded by the Saxagotha Regiment, and led by Col. Phillips. Sixth, Of all the chaises of the Generals and Field Officers, the bread waggons, blanket waggons, and all the carriages of the Army, encamped near Geiseke, 18 English miles. A hard day's march, and the weather very sultry. The different columns made fine appearances, and their conduct and behaviour on the march, gave great satisfaction to the several Generals leading them.

JUNE 22. Halted. The whole drawn up in the front, after Divine Service was over, and the declarations of the respective Sovereigns published to the troops, That whosoever, either General, or other Officer, or private Soldier, should distinguish himself in Action, should not only be recompenced, but advanced preferably to others; but on the contrary, those that should be deficient in their Duty, must give up all Hopes of future Promotion, and be severely punished, pursuant to the ARTICLES OF WAR. This declaration being read, the troops pulled off their hats, and gave the acclamation of GOD SAVE THE KING!

23. Marched, at three in the morning, and encamped on a fine plain, within four miles of Lipstadt, a strong garrison town, belonging to the K. of Prussia. The head quarters Alt Geiseke, 18 English miles.

JUNE

JUNE 24. Marched and encamped at Soeſt, another large town, bolonging to the King of Pruſſia, but not fortified. Here the whole Army joined. Our camp conſiſted of three lines, which made a fine appearance. Lord Granby took the command of the flying Army; and encamped at ſome diſtance on the left of us. Several of the enemy's light troops appeared this morning in the front of this camp, who withdrew.

25. Halted. A Feu de Joy fired this evening, on account of taking the Iſland of Belisle. It firſt began with the artillery of the flying Army, followed by the British, and then the Hanoverian, then the regimental field pieces of the firſt line, from the right to the left, and then from the left to the right of the ſecond line. The troops then began the running fire, upon the right of the firſt line to the left of it, then from the left to the right of the ſecond line; and laſtly, from the right to the left of the third line, which was repeated three times; after which, the whole concluded with three huzzas. This Feu de Joy was the grandeſt as could be ſeen, the whole being in ſight, and at the ſame time conducted with the greateſt decorum imaginable.

26. Fletches made in the front of our quarter guards.

27. A grand qicquet of the infantry and cavalry, with ſeveral pieces of cannon advanced.

28. The whole marched, at one this morning in five columns, by the ſignal of firing three pieces of cannon, and encamped at Werle. Upon our advancing, the enemy's advanced poſts retired in the greateſt precipitation.

JUNE 29. The whole marched, at two in the morning, in order to give the French battle, and encamped at Londerine, ſix miles. On our march our advanced guards attacked that of the enemy's, which obliged them to retreat, leaving ſeveral killed and wounded on the ſpot, and as they retired, they were annoy'd greatly by our battalion guns, and the cavalry that purſued them; but to cover their retreat to their grand Army; they burnt ſeveral villages. Heavy shewers of rain, which greatly incommoded us. Conſtant shirmishes between our light troops and theirs, moſt part of the afternoon, in which they were defeated.

The main body of the French Army, was commanded by the Prince de Soubieſe; and the Duke de Broglio, with the remainder, was on his march by the way of Paderborn and Lipſtadt, in order to come to his relief. On the place of our encampment, the enemy had erected ſtrong batteries and breaſt - works, and were repeating the ſame this night on the heights they occupied.

30. Ordered to be in readineſs to march, at two this morning, but countermanded. Continual skirmishes between the light troops of each ſide, and nothing extraodinary happened, except a ſevere ſtorm of hail, as was ever ſeen by man, which exceſſively damaged the corn and other fruits of the earth. Some that were meaſured, proved to be ſix inches in circumference.

JULY 1. This day the advanced picquets had ſeveral skirmishes with the enemy, but were greatly incommoded by a terrible ſtorm of thunder, lighting, and rain. At ten o'clock at night the whole

Army

Army marched in three columns, unperceived by the enemy, till four in the morning of the ſecond. Halted about an hour, then marched through inaeceſſible roads and woods, till eleven at night. Lay on our arms all night, our picquets ſtill skirmishing; killed many, and made ſeveral priſons. Lord Granby, according to His uſual generoſity, gave the picquets fifty DUCATS for their bravery.

JULY 3. Marched, early this morning, and encamped about noon, at Dortmond. At this place is an handſom houſe, belonging to Count le Lippe, which was Duke Ferdinand's head quarters. To ſee with what ſpirit and bravery the troops marched theſe three days and two nights, is almoſt incredible, being never at reſt, either marching, or laying upon their arms the whole time. A great ſcarcity of proviſions prevailing, and a powerful enemy (not much fatigued) taking all poſſible advantages of our wearied troops; wherein they gained only diſgrace, and ourſelves reaped great honour.

4. At two o'clock this morning we marched, in five columns, in order to attack the enemy, who lay ſtrongly fortified at Una; but to our great ſurpriſe they retreated in the greateſt confuſion, behind a large wood, where they planted heavy cannon, not daring to face our Army with ſmall-arms. Our light troops purſued their rear, and took upwards of 100 bread waggons, with other baggage. Our grand Army drawn up in order of battle. We lay on our arms till dark, and having nothing to eat or drink, on account of our bread waggons not coming up Several of the men eat part of the Frenchmen's horſes that was shot in the field.

JULY 5. The whole marched, and advanced near the enemy, thinking to attack them, but finding them so advantageously posted, and having a great number of batteries erected, we disisted the attempt, and returned to our former camp at Hameron, but not without a great deal of canonading and skirmishing; wherein several were killed on both sides.

6. Halted, and both sides tolerably quiet.

7. The enemy having quitted their camp in the night. We marched, early this morning, and encamped at Hillbeck. The Hereditary Prince's corps on the right. The main body of the Army, consisting of Lieut. Gen. Conway's Brigades, Lieut. Gen. Howard's; the Prince of Anhault's corps, and Lieut. Gen. Watgenau's, in the centre, and Lord Granby's corps on the left; and the enemy did the like on the heights not far distant.

8 and 9. Nothing meterial happened, except skirmishing, which daily happens. By this time Marshal Broglio's Army, joined that of the Prince de Soubiese's.

10. Our General Officers reconnoitrig the enemy, and they us, with considerable guards on each side. A bloody encounter ensued, in which they were defeated; had several killed, and numbers taken prisoners, the rest fled into the woods as customary. Elliot's dragoons and our hussars were not inactive on this occasion.

11. Head quarters changed to Haus Hanover.

12. Under arms at midnight. The whole marched by the left, at two in the morning, and encamped at Haus Hanover. Orders to be in readiness to march on the first notice, but countermanded at nine

nine this evening. Several skirmishes between the different picquets.

JULY 13. We had ſtrong picquets and patroles in every corner.

A report being ſpread, That a ſuſpenſion of ARMS, or a PEACE, was near at hand, which was done by the inſinuation of the enemy, in order to make us leſs diligent and attentive in our duty. It was recommended to us not to give credit to it, till H. S. H. Himſelf had declared it to us. The whole baggage ſent the other ſide of the River Lippe.

14. Marched, at two in the morning, by the right, and encamped on our former ground, near Hillbeck. This was occaſioned by the enemy coming down to attack the Hereditary Prince on the right; and after a very sharp canonading and firing on both ſides, they were obliged to retire, with the loſs of ſeveral men left upon the ſpot.

15. About three this afternoon, Lord Granby, with his corps, attacked the French five different times in the villages and a ſtrong incloſure of hedges. The enemy were obliged to retire with great loſs, after being engaged four hours. The neceſſary inſtructions given, how our Generals and other Officers are to behave, in caſe the enemy should attack us. Marched at eight in the evening by the left.

16. After having marched laſt night, till near four this morning, we lay upon our arms, when a terrible canonading enſued on our left, between 12,000, commanded by Lord Granby, and 20,000 of the enemy, commanded by Marshal de Broglio, at Phelinghauſen. Soon after, each advancing, fell to work with ſmall-arms, and came to make uſe

of the bayonet, which lasted several hours; the encounter was bloody on both sides; at last VICTORY was declared in favour of our Noble COMMANDER and His brave Veterans, who drove the enemy off, and maintained the field, after having killed, wounded, and taken prisoners 12,000; amongst the latter were General and other Officers, to the number of sixty, and several entire battalions, besides five Standards, and a great many pieces of artillery, which were all sent to Ham, a large garrison town. The loss on our side did not exceed 1000 men. Soon after this happened, the enemy made an attempt of attacking our main body and right wing (the River Saitzbach being between us) and the several batteries on each side. Canonading very briskly for several hours, and finding they could not gain any advantage in any quarter, they retreated in great precipitation to an high eminence, strongly fortified, much to their shame and confusion, leaving numbers of dead, and several cannon behind them; and had they advanced something further, they must undoubtedly have shared the same fate as those upon the left, where the Prince of Anhault lay; and at the same time, Gen. Sporken came up with 15,000 men. Our situation being so advantageous, ready to receive them, and the artillery so well planted, that they must undoubtedly have been cut to pieces. After laying upon our arms till five in the afternoon, we marched and encamped upon our last ground. Thus ended the memorable BATTLE of this day, much to the honour of our brave COMMANDERS and the different corps engaged therein; each Soldier minding no fatigues, desirous

ous of coming to Action, and mirth and jollitry appearing in every one's countenance.

JULY 17. H. S. H. was pleased to testify to the Army His perfect esteem for them, on account of the glorious VICTORY gained yesterday, and the countenance they had shewn so long a time, notwithstanding the redoubled fire of both the enemy's artillery and musquetry, and afterwards by the vigorous attack made upon them, by over-powering and driving them from their posts. H. S. H. was pleased also to declare, That He had the utmost reason to be satisfied with the conduct and bravery of the Generals, Field Officers, and others, and the manner they distinguished themselves with their good-will and intrepidity: and was likewise pleased to acquaint the troops of what past on our right, while the left was engaged. That most of the Prince de Soubiese's whole Army, endeavoured to force that of the Hereditary Prince's in several places, but by that brave Prince's prudence and undaunted courage, and the intrepidity of His whole corps, obliged the enemy to retire with great loss. The two Princes of Brunswick, Frederick and Henry gained great applause, by signalizing themselves in this battle, it being the first Campaign and Action they ever were in, who both acted with so much presence of mind, good countenance, and uncommon intrepidity; the eldest of them at the head of His own Regiment, and both of them generally in the greatest danger. The Count la Lippe received the acknowledgement of H. S. H. for executing every thing (with such expedition) in His power, which contributed greatly to the glorious success of the

the day. At ſix in the afternoon the whole Army and detached corps drew up in order of battle, and fired a Feu de Joy, on account of this ſignal VICTORY in ſight of the enemy, which conſequently muſt greatly chagrin them. It began with the artillery we took from them, followed by the artillery attached to each corps, and then with ſmall-arms, which was repeated three times. The name of the BATTLE, is called PHILINGHAUSEN.

JULY 18. At one this morning ſtruck our tents, and lay upon our arms till ſix, and ſoon afterwards marched to our former poſition, as on the 16th, where we lay upon our arms till five in the afternoon, thinking the enemy would make another attempt upon us; but in caſe they had, they would have met a warmer reception than before, the neceſſary diſpoſitions being made for ſo doing. Encamped about ſix in the afternoon. The different advanced poſts, and all the picquets augmented, and each paſs ſtrongly fortrfied.

19. Every thing remained quiet. Each man to be provided with ſixty cartriges, the enemy being ſo near.

20. The uſual gratification ordered to be paid to the perſons that took any trophies on the ſixteenth inſtant.

For every cannon, 100 Dollars.
For every colour, 30 Ditto.

21. This afternoon happened a sharp skirmish between the Black Huſſars and the Hanoverian Hunters, &c. and a conſiderable body of the enemy, in which little or no advantage was gained on either ſide. In this encounter, Prince Henry of Brunſwick was mortally wounded.

JULY

JULY 22, to 26. Halted.

27. The whole marched early this morning, in eight columns, and encamped at Borgeling. A skirmish between part of the Hereditary Prince's Army, and a considerable body of the enemy, in which the latter were routed, and several prisoners taken.

28. The whole marched and encamped at Urwitt. Here we received the good news of the surrender of Pondicherry, and the Isle of Dominico, to His Majesty's Arms.

29. The whole marched, early this morning, and encamped at Stormade. Some canonading this evening between the Hereditary Prince's Army and a party of the enemy. One Captain and fifty volunteers of infantry (belonging to our Army) were ordered immediately to march, and occupy the Castle of Drecburg, and take such steps as to be able to defend and maintain themselves there. The whole picquets of the Army, cavalry and infantry, must follow these fifty volunteers, at a certain proper distance; and in case the enemy are still in possession of Saltzkotten, they are to dislodge them. The Field Officers of the picquets are to take this command on them, and report accordingly to the Duke Himself, as soon as possible. Colonel WELLS commanded this picquet.

30. The whole marched and encamped at Buren; at which place is a fine Cloister for Jesuits, and in several small places therein, they sold wine in abundance to the men, at a moderate rate.

31. At seven in the evening, a Feu de Joy was fired for the taking of Pondicherry and the Isle of

Dominico. This day we received His Majesty's thanks, for our conduct and behaviour on the glorious day of the 16th.

AUGUST 1, to 4. Orders to be in readiness to march at the first notice. A large body of troops, consisting of nine battalions and seven squadrons, marched at noon, under the command of Lt. Gen. Watgenau, to reinforce Lord Granby's corps, which was expected to engage every moment. They left their tents standing, and took nothing with them.

5. Orders, at two in the morning, to be in readiness to march, but did not. About seven a smart canonading and firing of small-arms, between Lord Granby's corps and the enemy, which continued for some time, wherein they were obliged to give way, after an obstinate resistance, leaving behind them numbers dead on the spot. Several pieces of cannon, and a great many tents and other baggage taken.

6. Orders for thirty cartardges to be taken from each man, having carried with them sixty, as before ordered.

7. Gen. Watgenau marched with a large body of troops.

8 and 9. Halted.

10. The whole marched, at two this morning, by the left, in three columns, and encamped at Delbrook.

11. Marched at five this morning, crossed the River Lippe, over pontoon bridges, and encamped at Stockenbruck.

12. Marched, at four this morning, and encamped at Ditmold, which is a well built town, but of no strength.

ſtrength. Here is a fine palace, belonging to Count la Lippe, where ſome of his troops were upon duty.

AUGUST 13. Marched, at three in the morning, and encamped at Blomberg, and the enemy within four miles of us. Several skirmishes between the light troops.

14. A deal of canonading moſt part of the day, between Lord Granby's corps and the left wing of the enemy, in which the latter was obliged to retire.

15. This day happened a sharp encounter, between a detachment of 300 men, under the command of Lieut. Col Demer, who made a gallant defence againſt the repeated attacks of a large body of the enemy, and obliged them to retreat, with a conſiderable loſs. The brave Commander and his troops received the thanks of H. S. H. the Duke on this glorious occaſion.

16. H. S. H. was pleaſed to acquaint the Army of the gallant behavour of Gen. Lukner, at Deſſell, who performed wonders with his own Regiment of huſſars, by attacking a corps of 600 of the enemy's cavalry; out of which, only one Officer and ten men eſcaped, the reſt being cut to pieces, or taken priſoners. So handſome an ACTION deſerves to be made known every where, and particularly to the light troops. Several movements in our camp, and that of the enemy's. H. S. H. the Duke, accompanied with Maj. Baur, and ſeveral General Officers, were taking a view of the different movements of the enemy, who were making their defiles from right to left.

17. A detachment of Lord Granby's corps, attacked a conſiderable body of the enemy, who had

skreened themſelves in a wood, and all taken priſoners.

AUGUST 18. Marched about noon, with drums beating and colours flying, and encamped at Holtzhauſen. H. S. H. drew His ſword, at the head of the Grenadiers of the Guards. A party of the Grenadiers and Highlanders, having formed an advance picquet, were attacked this afternoon by moſt of Fiſcher's corps, and ſurrendered, who refuſed to give them quarters, and inhumanly killed a great many of them; but in the interim, Elliot's dragoons having notice of it, flew to their aſſiſtance, and after a bloody encounter, made the enemy retreat with conſiderable loſs.

19. Marched, at four this morning, and encamped at Fuſtenau. Lord Granby's corps drew up in order of battle, purſued the enemy, and obliged them to croſs the Weſer, near Hoxter, with conſiderable loſs, having been canonaded very briskly during the whole time they were retreating. A large body of them encamped, in ſight of us, the other ſide the River.

20. This night the enemy evacuated Hoxter, which was afterwards poſſeſſed by the Grenadiers and Highlanders.

21. Brisk canonading to the right of us.

22. This morning the enemy ſtole off before it was light; but Lord Granby having information of it, purſued them, canonaded them briskly, and killed numbers. Received the good news of a Victory, gained by the King of Pruſſia over the Auſtrians, in Sileſia. Head quarters changed to Brinkhauſen.

AUGUST

AUGUST 24. About two in the afternoon, a large body of cavalry and infantry marched.

26. Sharp canonading and firing of ſmall-arms in the front, between Lord Granby's corps and the enemy, in which the latter was defeated, having a great many killed and taken priſoners, beſides ſeveral pieces of cannon.

AUGUST 27, to SEPT. 2. Halted, and every thing quiet.

3. Marched and encamped at Birkholtz.

4. Halted.

5. Marched and encamped at Borgentrick. A large detachment of the Guards, under the command of Col. HALE, marched this afternoon to Warburg, to maintain that important paſs upon the Dimel. Here Col. HALE gave fifty loaves of bread to the command.

6 and 7. Laſt night the Grenadiers of the Guards, marched and cantooned at Warburg, in order to relieve the above detachment. There lay encamped, near that town, the black huſſars, ſix of whom patroling, at a village, took nine French priſoners, and wounded ſeveral others.

8, to 15. Halted.

16. Marched and encamped at Corbach. The Grenadiers joined us from Warburg, where the Hereditary Prince's corps encamped.

17. The whole marched at eleven at night, and halted ſoon afterwards. A detachment of fifty men per battalion appointed Chaſſeurs, and called the CHASSEURS of the BRITISH GUARDS.

18. At two in the morning the whole marched, croſſed the Dimel in different columns, and halted

till day light, and then marched by Geiſmar. We found the enemy had quitted their camp, ſome time before, and retired to an high eminence, four miles diſtance, where both their cavalry and infantry were drawn up in order of battle; whereupon Count la Lippe began to canonade a large body of them in a ſmall village, who alſo retreated to thoſe on the heights, in the utmoſt confuſion, leaving ſeveral dead behind them. Shortly after we advanced, in different columns, with all imaginable ſpeed, in order to attack them upon the heights, which we ſoon found they had abandoned, and were retreating towards Caſtle; whereupon the cavalry was ordered to charge, and the battalion guns pushed on to the front; canonaded them briskly, and greatly harraſſed them, by killing numbers, and taking ſeveral priſoners; however, they got under cover of the cannon of Caſſel and encamped. Our light troops and theirs continually skirmishing. In the mean time, Elliot's dragoons engaged a conſiderable body of their cavalry, who they routed. Several killed, and numbers of priſoners taken. The Hereditary Prince with His corps advanced upon the right, and near Wilhelmſdahl was sharp canonading between them; and another body of the enemy concealed in a wood, who were alſo moſt of them killed or taken priſoners. with ſeveral pieces of cannon; we took all their tents, baggage, &c. The ſpirit and bravery the whole in general shewed, conſidering the length of the time they were under arms, and the fatigues of ſo long a march, is juſtly to be praiſed; hardly one man having dropt the march, but each purſued on with a deſire of

coming

coming to Action. About ſeven in the evening encamped at Ober Filmar, about three miles from Caſtle.

SEPTEMBER 19. Lay upon our arms, from four to nine this morning, and in readineſs to march, at one in the afternoon, but countermanded.

20. At ſeven this morning the Chaſſeurs of the Guards marched and encamped at Hackershauſen; the whole at three, and encamped at Wilhelmſdahl, ſome in woods, and others on a fine advantageous riſing ground. The Hereditary Prince's Army marched in the morning, and encamped on the right of us.

21 and 22. This morning a Feu de Joy was fired, upon account of the Coronation of their Majeſtys. A body of the Highlanders, conſiſting of 100 poſted at Winter Caſtle, ſituated on an high hill, was attacked by four times their number of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, who made a gallant defence for a conſiderable time, and when their ammunition was ſpent, they defended themſelves by pelting their antagoniſts with ſtones; at laſt they were obliged to lay down their arms, owing to ſuperiority, and were carried priſoners to Caſſel, but not without firſt killing numbers of the enemy. This attack was occaſioned by the deſertion of a Serjeant of their own corps.

23, to 25. A conſiderable body of the enemy was on their march, in order to attack the ſame poſt as the Highlanders occupied on the twenty-ſecond; whereupon a ſtrong detachment of Grenadiers marched to receive them, which the enemy perceiving, retired in great confuſion to the place from whence they came.

SEPT.

SEPT. 26, to OCTOBER 1. The baggage ſent off, under eſcorts of a regiment of cavalry, and to aſſemble on the heights of Halle. During our encampment here, the enemy beat their drums every morning (to keep themſelves alert) from two till day-break; and we on our parts were alway accoutred, and dreſſed at the laſt mentioned time.

2. Marched and encamped at Brune. A ſtrong detachment of German troops marched to relieve the garriſon at Warburg.

3, to 6. Halted. 7. Marched, in five columns, and encamped at Volkmiſſen.

8, to 10. Halted. 11. Marched in four columns, croſſed the Dimel above Warburg, and encamped at Borlinghauſen.

12. Marched and encamped at Henenburg.

13. Marched and encamped at Marien Munſter.

14. At this time the Army was ſeperated in different corps.

15. Marched and encamped at Otenſtein. A skirmish happened between ſome of our light troops and the enemy's, near Pyrmont, in which the latter was defeated, and ſeveral priſoners taken.

16. Marched and encamped at Ohr, near Hameln. Hameln, the ſtrongeſt garriſon in Hanover, being covered by nature with the kleid hills, and by the Count de Buckeburg's art, which renders it impregnable. It is a town of good trade, ſtately buildings, and ſituated on the Weſer.

H. S. H. the Duke was pleaſed to order a preſent to be made of one barrel of brandy, and 600 lb. of rice and peas to each battalion, and every four ſquadrons.

OCT.

OCT. 17. A pontoon bridge thrown over the Weſer, and a detachment of 100 infantry poſted there. Lord Granby was pleaſed to permit each woman to draw one pound, and each child half a pound, of bread per day.

OCT. 18, to Nov. 3. Halted. This was a pleaſant camp, plenty of wood and water; we made ourſelves huts, which proved of ſingular ſervice, and skreened us from the inclemency of the weather.

4. Marched at noon, in three columns, croſſed the Weſer, over pontoon bridges, and encamped at Hagenhauſen.

5. Marched, at three in the afternoon, and encamped at Wickenſan; the ſignal was a ſtrong blaſt of powder fired in the front of the Brunſwick Leib Regiment, in order that the whole might march off together, to keep in cloſe order, and the men were ordered not to make the leaſt noiſe. The enemy lay at Wickenſen, and finding we were advancing towards them, they ſet fire to their camp, and went off in the utmoſt confuſion. They raiſed conſiderable contributions in ſeveral towns and villages, in Hanover and Brunſwick; and had it been that a large body of our Army could have croſſed the Weſer, it was imagined, that the greateſt part of them would have either been killed, or taken priſoners; but misfortune was attributed to the pontoon bridges not being able to come up this river in time. A great deal of rain all the morning; very cold weather; exceſſive bad roads; and ſo dark that our march thereby was greatly retarded, The ground we encamped on extremely bad.

Nov. 6. Ordered to be in readineſs to march, at ſix in the morning, but after ſtriking our tents, and ſome of the ſtraw was burnt, a countermand was received, and all pitched again. At noon orders to be in readineſs to march, at the ſignal of firing one cannon.

7 and 8. During which time we were in conſtant readineſs to march.

9. Marched, in four columns, and encamped at Wallingſtadt, the Army forming in four different camps, viz. Lord Granby's, Count Kilmanſegge's, the main body of the Army, and Lieut. General Hardenberg's.

10. At the ſignal of three cannon, fired quick, which was to be repeated from the different corps; the whole to get under arms, and form in order of battle. Lord Granby's corps had ſeveral skirmishes with the enemy; killed ſeveral, and took a great many priſoners, beſides ſome of their heavy artillery, that they could not get off, owing to the badneſs of the roads. His Lordship was pleaſed to mention, that He was ſenſible of the fatigues we had lately undergone; therefore ordered us two pounds of bread per day, inſtaed of one pound and a half.

11. Stormy weather, and a great deal of rain for ſeveral days paſt. The enemy was retreating towards Caſſel, in order to go into cantoonments.

12. Marched into our ſeveral cantoonments; the Grenadiers, Coldſtream, and Third Regiments at Erecksburg, Hundſtruck, and Luthurt. The following battalions, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Conway, viz. Friſt Regiment of Guards, Hodgſon's, Bockland's, Barrington's Leib Regiment; one battalion Imhoff's,

Harden-

Hardenberg's, and la Chevalier, with a train of sixteen pieces of artillery. Marched and encamped upon the Hube, where the whole was to assemble upon the firing of nine cannon, if occasion required.

NOVEMBER 13, to 27. Halted. 28. Marched for our Winter quarters, and cantooned at Oschershausen, Schafolendorf, and Ohlcasten. The eight battalions encamped on the Hube, broke up this morning, and the First Regiment of Guards joined us.

29. Marched and cantooned at Hagenhausen, Borgen, and Lad-Verde.

30. Halted.

DECEMBER 1. Marched thro' Hameln, and cantooned at Fischbeck, Ollendorff, and Crukenbruck.

2. Marched and cantooned in Minden and its environs, which is a large well built town, situated on the Weser, tolerably fortified, and a strong garrison of Prussians in it. Near this place was fought that memorable battle, wherein a handful of the British infantry defeated the greatest part of the French Army.

3. Halted.

4. The Coldstream and Third Regiments, marched from their several cantoonments, joined the Brigade at Minden; cantooned at Lubeke and its environs. The Coldstream and Third had a very hard day's march, it being very late when they got into their quarters.

5. Marched and cantooned at Oster Chapelle, Bompta, &c.

6. Halted.

7. Marched and arrived at our Winter quarters at OSNABRUCK, after a great deal of fatigue and toil;

and fortunately ſince we began our march the 28th of laſt month we had fine froſty weather.

From the 8th of DECEMBER, to the 4th of APRIL, nothing extra happened.

APRIL 5. This day a Feu de Joy was fired, on account of the joyful news of the reduction of Fort Royal, on the Island of Martinico.

Oſnaburck is well built, ſurrounded with water, and on all ſides covered with high hills. Proviſions are not very plenty; cheeſe, fowls, and all ſorts of grain, are carried over land, about 30 ſtone, that is, ninety English miles, which enhances the prices to an exorbitant rate, eſpecially now that the Army, or at leaſt a great part of it lies in this Bishoprick.

The inhabitants are moſtly either of the Romish or Lutheran perſuaſion, though there is a ſect, who call themſelves Reformiors, that is, of the reformed Religion, anſwering pretty much to thoſe called Presbyterians in Scotland, at leaſt in point of Church Government.

Jews are intirely prohibited to ſettle, or carry on any trade here, as in other parts of Germany; but now there are numbers of them in this town and Bishoprick, who follow and get their living by the Army.

This Bishoprick generally devolves to one of the youngeſt Princes of the Blood Royal of England, who is to be nominated by the Noble Chapter; notwithſtanding it happened lately, that a Bishop of Munſter and a Prince of the Houſe of Bavaria, was erected Bishop of Oſnabruck; for as ſoon as a Bishop of the Royal Family of Great Britain dies, the Chapter has a power to appoint any Prince he pleaſes.

Belong-

Belonging to the Cathedral Church, are 24 Canons, of which 21 are Roman Catholicks, the other three Lutherans.

To St. John's Church belong twelve Canons, of which only one is of the Lutheran Faith. Tho' these are stilled Canons, they are only Vicars.

In St Mary's Church, in the Market-place, there is a Choir, built at the expence of English merchants, who about 400 years ago, established a company in this town, and were entitled to a Staple House.

St. Mary's is a very stately and beautiful structure, and has three Lutheran Clergymen. Here Divine Service is performed every Sunday by our own Chaplains.

To the West side of the town stands a Sluce, or Castle, which was built by the Father of King GEORGE I. who was Bishop of Osnabruck, before he was made Elector of Hanover, and son to the Bishop ERNEST AUGUST.

This place is noted for the famous treaty of Westphalia, and the pictures of all the Ambassadors at that memorable Congress, are still to be seen in the Town House.

It was the first Bishoprick that was founded in Westphalia, by the Emperor Charles the Great, whose stick and chesse play, are now to be seen in the Cathedral.

This Bishoprick, contains about 15,000 houses, is divided into fifty parishes, some of the Romish Religion, some of Luthers, and some of both. The City hath 1200 houses in it.

The soil is not very fertile, and the place is supplied by all sorts of grain from the Weser. But

vaſt quantities of linnen cloth, very much like the Irish are manufactured here. Formerly they exported this commodity to the Indies, by way of England, but ſince the duty was raiſed, in favour of the Irish trade, all the linnen is ſent to Lisbon, or Cadis. Here are two Cloiſters, one of Jeſuits, the other of Monks; and near the town is a Convent of Nuns.

To go down to the HAGUE, you muſt go from Oſnabruck through the Hagar-Gate.

1	Station,	is Lengerich,	Diſtance
2	Ditto,	is Ippenburen,	Ditto
3	Ditto,	is Rheine,	Ditto
4	Ditto,	is Benthein,	Ditto
5	Ditto,	is Naarden,	Ditto
6	Ditto,	is Amſterdam,	Ditto
7	Ditto,	is Leiden,	Ditto
8	Ditto,	is the Hague,	Ditto

The Hagar-Gate, is a poſt-gate, and one may go thro' this gate to Munſter, Dulmen, Weſel, and to Ippenburen, and to the whole Dutch country.

2 The Natrooper-Gate, is no poſt-gate, but one may go to Dutchland and the Low Countries.

3 The Haſa-Gate, is no poſt-gate, but it is the beſt for going to Vecht, Bremen, and Oldenburg, a Danish country.

4 Harendik's-Gate, is a poſt-gate, one may go to Lamfordo, Diphotz, Hoya, Hanover, Hamburg, Stade, Bremen, Braunſweig, and to the Saxony country.

5 St. John's-Gate, is no poſt-gate, but it is the beſt to go to Munſter, Paderborn, Marienfeld, & Wakrendorff.

F I N I S.

INDIX.

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INDIX.